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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,023—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897.

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			FRIDAY, 5 P.M
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	18th June.
B.I.INDIA	3009	R. F. Briscoe	25th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	2nd July.
B.I.ORIENTAL	5284	A. H. Moule	9th ,,
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	16th ,,
B.I.PENINSULAR	5987	W. A. Wheeler	23rd ,,
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	30th ,,
B.I.BRITANNIA	6025	J. Purdie	6th Aug.
* GANGES	4703	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.I.CALEDONIA	7598	W. B. Andrews	20th ,,
SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
B.I.ROME	5345	A. B. Dalzell	3rd Sept.

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Bombay, 15th May, 1897.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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ORION	G. Morovich	3,841	1st July 1897.

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TRIESTE, or VENICE	Fl. 600	Fl. 325	Fl. 150

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,703	12th Aug.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Lova	4,235	21st June 1897.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 60, Cauroh Gate Street, Bombay, June 11, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

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VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about.
YARRA	4,255	LeCrisseillec	13th June.
NATAL	4,074	C. Chevalier	9th July.

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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 17th June, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,698 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, on or about 18th June.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th June.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about 6th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888, Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at a meeting to be held here at 3 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1897, to take into their consideration the following proposal, or otherwise the following By-law relating to the leasing of promises for schools for primary education within the City of Bombay; the said draft By-law having been provisionally approved on the 3rd day of June, 1897, but not yet having been confirmed by Government.

The Corporation will before finally approving the said proposed By-law receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting, and any person desiring to object to the said proposed by-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, may by himself or his Counsel Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

Printed copies of the said propo ed By-law are kept in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

Printed copies of the said proposed By-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of one Rupee per copy.

By order of the President
H. W. BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 12th June, 1897.

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Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS,"
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT [illegible] & CO.'S
No. [illegible] ROAD STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FREEHOLD PLACE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m., BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the west side or Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 32,000 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less—That is to say on the east by the said road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Mucha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marfatia as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 45, New Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY, the 23rd and 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved substantial made household furniture, also Rutnagherry and English-made furniture, high class and crockery ware, best electro-plated ware, solid silver ware, one first-rate rosewood square-grand pianoforte by "Schiedmayer" in very good order, very rich table ornaments, rich Benarcs, Persian and Cambay carpets, brass telescopic lamps, brass bedstead, valuable carved screens, three and five-light gas chandeliers, Indian armoury, Japanese cabinets, one iron fire-resisting safe on stand, one handsome strong English-built four-seated open carriage by Masterton, in first-class order, a handsome bronze English built Park Phaeton, a strong dog cart with rubber tyred wheels, two bay waler geldings, one bay mare, one handsome bay Arab regularly ridden by a lady, goes well in harness, sets of tens, mounted double and single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of A. BREUL, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of other gentlemen:—
1 English-built deepcart by Heap, of London.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong waler gelding, 7 years old, believed to be sound.
1 brand-new ladies' bicycle specially made to order.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate chromographs and pictures, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of F. W. SHALLIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHEWOOL WADI LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Pooranmul Gooljee, trading in the name of Gooljee Singanee, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mahadeo Abajee Kalay, deceased by the Assessor and Collector Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3158 and 3160, street Nos. 16 (1 and 2), consisting by admeasurement about two hundred and seventy one square yards, and bounded on the east by Chelwoolwady lane, on the west by the property of Sunderrao Antoba, on the north partly by the property of Jeesan Govind, partly by a lane and partly by the property of Krishnarao Hanmantrao, and on the south by the part of the messuage Ramlee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to Mr. Pooranmul Gooljee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

A quantity of Pincota's preparations, consisting of disinfecting powder in barrels and tins, disinfecting fluid in tins and bottles, and bar soap.
1 mahogany cottage pianoforte by Hopkinson.
1 1-4 plate camera with lenestripodsco., complete.
100 drums each 1 gallon "Sanitas" disinfecting fluid.
7 cases Ritcher and Co.'s superior champagne in quarts and pints.

On account of the underwriters—
L C & C—789-820—2 cases each 50 lbs. Dismiss grey colour.
By order of Messrs. Isaac Wright and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Elly and Co., ex s.s. Britannia—
5 fireproof safes of different sizes with Chubb's locks.

By order of the Administrator-General, the stock-in-trade of the late Goolam Hyder, consisting of cotton, woollen, and silk caps, Cashmere handkerchiefs, Moradabad work in metal, carpets, copper pots, etc.

On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Steinfels—
2-26—M M & Co.—4 cases each 50 gross tin rattles.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double seated brougham.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 Oakwood sulkar doggart.

The property of a deceased gentleman—
1 English-built canoe-shaped landau, by Hart, and a set of double harness.

By order of the Administrator-General, the property of the late Vasunjee Purshotum—
1 handsome victoria on C springs.
1 chesnut horse and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 17, Woodham Lodge (opposite Dr. Sirvai's), Slater Road, near Grant Road Station, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, 1 first-rate square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne (nearly new), English iron safe, marble figures, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels carpets, frame pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mrs. E. Gibbons proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Mooljee Kevidas consisting of:—
Rolls and pieces of prints, iron safe, beddings, pillows, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Morenas and Co.; valuable substantial maje black and teakwood furniture, such as drawingroom suits, dining table, bedstead, dressing and washhand table, light and easy chairs, almyra and wardrobe, American made complete drawing-room suit of furniture, etc.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Compound of the House of Correction, Clare Road, Byculla, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, one large size ship model complete in its details under glass case, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. T. JONES, late Jailor, House of Correction.

The property will be on view three days before sale.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the executor of the will of the late Mr. George Bury, Proprietor, Igatpuri Library, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.

A large library of books treating on politics, literature, philosophy and religion, standard works of best English authors, works of fiction by celebrated novelists, religious works and treatises, and other books on social, moral and political subjects.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.
KEATING'S POWDER.

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All woollens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside, to avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is efficual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled for destroying FLEAS, BUGS COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as no ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that every package of the genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING; without this any article offered is a fraud. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."
WORMS.—"CHILDREN'S."

Keating's Worm Tablets is a unique medicine (A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT) both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children, Ice in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c. &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Bombay Operative Printing and Lithographing Works. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

THACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVI[illegible] equivalent to [illegible] Diamond Chemical Co., Ltd., [illegible] the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1897, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1897, to Shareholders on the Register at this date on production of Share Certificates.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Head office, Byculla, 9th June, 1897.

MADRAS RACES.
OCTOBER MEETING, 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRANCES for the October Meeting to be held at GUINDY, on the 9th, 12th, 14th and 16th October, 1897, CLOSE on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to General Condition II and Race Para. of III.

For Prospectus apply to

J. O. HOOD,
Secretary, Madras Races, Madras.

ESTATE COL. J. T. CARRUTHERS.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII of 1860.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late JOHN THOMAS CARRUTHERS, Colonel in the Indian Staff Corps who DIED at Cheltenham in the county of Gloucester on the 21st December, 1896, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION to whose Estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim so sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. B. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate.

ombay, 22nd May, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February 1897.

APPLICATIONS are invited for MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of the EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS Co., Ltd., for Rs. 2,50,000, carrying interest at 6 rate of 6 per cent., per annum, to be issued on the 1st of July, 1897. To secure repayment of debentures the whole property of the Company, consisting of Land, Building, and Machinery, which will cost approximately eleven lakhs, and to which an addition by 10,000 spindles is proposed to be made by the Directors immediately will be vested in Trustees for the benefit of the Debenture holders; all future additions to the building and machinery will be comprised in the security. The subscribed capital of the Company is fifteen lakhs 6,91,000. Debentures will be to Order, and will run for a period of ten years, interest to be paid annually by coupons; one per cent. brokerage will be allowed to all applicants whose applications are accepted. Interest at the rate of six per cent. will be allowed for prepayments. Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, nor will they give any reason for non-acceptance of any Tender.

Forms of application to be obtained at the office of the Company.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

9th June, 1897.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on Tuesday, the 15th day of June, 1897, at 5 p.m., for the following purposes:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December, 1896.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointment of Directors.
4th. To elect Directors in place of those who retire.
5th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 21th June 1897, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1897.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE BANK OF BENGAL

IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR A 4½ PER CENT. COUPON DEBENTURE LOAN OF GOVERNMENT RUPEES 1,00,00,000

(ONE HUNDRED LAKHS),

REQUIRED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF THE STATE.

(Abridged Prospectus.

IN addition to the responsibility of the Hyderabad State for its due repayment, the Loan will be specially secured by mortgage to the Official Trustee of Bengal of Shares of the par value of 20,00,000 and Debentures for 6,15,100 of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.

The Government of His Highness the Nizam undertake that, calculated at current market prices and sterling exchange, the securities shall at all times provide a margin of 33 per cent. in excess of the amount of unmatured Debentures outstanding.

Coupons payable half-yearly, 1st March and 1st September, at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office and Branches.

Debentures will be of four classes, viz.:—

Class A for	25 lakhs	repayable as per after	5 years.
„ B	25	„ „ „	10 „
„ C	25	„ „ „	15 „
„ D	25	„ „ „	20 „
	100 lakhs.		

Tenders must be for Rs. 2,000 or multiples of Rs. 2,000 (i.e. Rs. 4,000, 6,000, &c.). Each tender must be for any one class of Debentures; every tender will be treated as being for the whole, or a part of the whole, loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000 and, if accepted wholly, or in part, allotment will be made thus:—

One-fourth of the amount in	5 years	Debentures.	
„ „ „	10	„	„
„ „ „	15	„	„
„ „ „	20	„	„

Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 500, at the option of tenderers. The minimum amount of any Debenture will be Rs. 500.

The rate of each tender must be stated at so much per cent. in rupees, or in rupees and annas, only. Fractions of an anna will not be considered. A separate tender must be submitted for each rate offered.

Tenders will be received in India at the Bank of Bengal, Head Office, Calcutta, or at any of the Bank's Branches; and in London by Messrs. Coutts and Co. up to noon of 17th June, 1897.

A deposit of 3 per cent. must accompany each tender. The balance will be payable as follows:—

On 20th June.....32 per cent. (plus any premium.)
„ 20th July ....35 „ „
„ 20th August..30 „ „

but the whole, or any instalment, may after allotment be paid at earlier dates, and if so paid, will carry interest at 4½ per cent. per annum from date of payment.

Full Prospectuses, forms of tender, and further particulars can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and Branches.

Dated 7th June, 1897.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL at BYCULLA and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL FORT, will be RE-OPENED, on TUESDAY, the 8th June next, at 10 o'clock, A.M., Bombay time.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 19th May, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Manist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	14
Folders	50	28	20

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks' and Co.'s Pebbles Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of the present climate. May be purchased in other Stores at Rs. 5, but Marcks' Japanese cups, likewise Japanese Gold Frames, Japanese Eye Glass Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BATTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
D. D. BARIA.	F. P. PEER.	PESTONJEE MANECKJEE.
E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
S. C. OOMRIGUR.	JAMSHED N. GUZDUR.	P. M. DAMANIA.
E. A. IRANI.	S. D. DAMANIA.	P. C. SHROFF.
DENISON & Co.	H. D. MOOLAN.	A. C. SHROFF.
J. F. KUTHOKE.		

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.

LADIES' TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS, BOMBAY.

A LARGE SELECTION OF MELTON'S SERGES, COATINGS, TWEEDS FOR RIDING HABITS, COVERT COATS, CYCLING SKIRTS, TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

PERFECTION IN STYLE AND FIT.

TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC,

A MOST PLEASANT AND PERFECT NERVE BRACER AND VITALISER.

This agreeable phosphated Tonic is eminently restorative, sustaining and refrigerative.
THE TONIC FOR INDIA—GOOD FOR BRAIN AND MUSCLE.
Forms a charming Beverage with water and an excellent invigorating Pick-Me-Up.
Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS ..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... Messrs. Benstead & Co.
PENANG .....
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed during the intending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

ANNUITY, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for [illegible] months at [illegible] per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learnt on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay Office, 8th January, 1897.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	SOURABAYA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on applications.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

40 Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 23m. Sun sets, 6h. 37m. High water, 11-14m. 10-45a. Low water, 3-50m., 4-58a.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY.—There will be a game this evening (weather permitting). Play to commence at 5-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe, per extra s. s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

GYMKHANA BOATS.—The Magdala's first four was out on Saturday afternoon, coached by Lieut. Corbett, R.N. We believe the second four was out also.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, smoke was seen emanating from the roof of a four-storeyed house, belonging to Mr. Dinshaw Muccadum, and occupied by Parsee families, in Bhoiwad Lane, Fort. A number of Parsees, on observing the smoke, rushed into the house, and on going to the top floor discovered a quantity of cow-dung cakes stored in a loft on fire. The Fire Brigade stations were communicated with, and Mr. Wilson, in charge of the Fort engine, was immediately on the spot, followed by the Colaba and Babulla Tank engines, in charge of Messrs. Cham and Bean respectively. A line of hose was immediately run up to the fourth floor, but before it was actually brought into requisition, the flames were put out by several Parsee cooks, who carried several chatty fuls of water from all the floors and poured on the fire. The damage was nominal. The locality is chiefly occupied by Parsees, a large number of whom had assembled into the street, and there was a great uproar and excitement amongst them.

A ROAD FOR CATTLE AT MALAD.

THE following letter, dated 11th instant, from Messrs. Bhimji Bhugwandas, Muncherji P. Choksey, Govind Narayen, P. A. Rodrigues, and others, has been addressed to the Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.:—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Malad and adjacent villages, beg leave respectfully to represent the great inconvenience and possible danger to life arising from the present arrangement whereby the railway crossing to the north of the station is permitted to be used by villagers, railway passengers, and carts as well as the large number of cattle on their way to the forest-grazing ground. 2. Both in the morning and in the evening the road to the station is blocked by a very considerable number of cattle, and passengers have great difficulty in safely threading their way through this herd and the rush of carts. 3. Long after the railway station was established here, the way for the cattle to the forest was the old road to the south of the station used from time immemorial by the villagers for that purpose. It led direct to the forest and left the present track free for the village folks. The south gate was closed by the company some years ago, in order, we believe, to save the expense of maintaining a gate-keeper there, and in lieu thereof a side path making a detour from the north gate to the east of the station so far as the south gate was provided for the use of the cattle. This compromise in a way met our requirements so long as no great inconvenience or discomfort was felt; but with the slow expansion of the village and increase of passenger and vehicular traffic, the unsuitability of the arrangement is being realised seriously, and the inhabitants of this place would feel extremely thankful if the company could see their way to restore the old "gorocharan or cattle road. 4. If this were done, the passage for cattle to the east of platform 1 can, we venture to think be made available for a siding for goods train, for which a necessity is beginning to be felt. The company are probably by this time aware of the comparative importance of Malad on this line. A large quantity of supplies for this and the adjacent villages is now sent up in bullock carts from Borivli. A very large quantity of hay, firewood, salt, rice, and other commodities are sent up from here to Bombay in carts and country craft, the freight for which, we are humbly of opinion, can be secured by the Railway Company did facilities exist here for the purpose. This suggestion is casually submitted for your consideration to show how the present short passage to the east of the station for cattle can be usefully utilised. 5. In the long run, we make no doubt, that the expenditure for maintaining a gate-keeper for the south gate at the forest track, will be amply repaid and a great source of inconvenience and possible risk to life and limb obviated for which you would lay the inhabitants of this place under deep obligation.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

627-96—Mooljee and H—Sewbuxbhai vs. Jugonath Ramjee and others—K D Shroff—Part heard.

629-96—Daphtary and F—Damodhar Jagonnath and others vs Sawitribai and others—Muljee and R. Khunderao and S and K. D Shroff—Part heard.

279-95—M H Khan—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Moosajee Adamjee and others—M N Sakhawalla and J Peace—Part heard, (till Monday.)

627-96—Mogerol and R—Kamcoover Mamraj and others vs Chatoorbhooj Bhagirathmal and others.

624-94—M H Khan—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adam Hajee Jumaa and others—J Peace, and Payne for Peace.

320-95—Dikshit and D—Hussain Hoosain Ahmed Miya and others vsKazee Mahomed Mya bin Kazee Dada Miya—Tyabjee D and Co.

626-96—Edgelow and H—Hesam Hajee Musa vs Dawood Latiff and others—Ardeshir H and D.

629-95—Hiralal M and M—Sarlarmal Jaggonath and others vs John George Kerman and another.

24-95—Chalk W and S—Keshaw Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co. and G M and M.

325-95—Wadia and G—Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others vs Latifabai and others—Ardeshir H and D, and M H Khan.

627-96—Jamrathan and A—Dhunbajee vs Dossabhoy Coovercjee Doctor—Ardeshir H and D.

78-96—In person—Ganoo Vithojee Dhanawdo and others vs Rajaram Vithojee Patel Tembay—J C Cama.

Testamentary Suits.

897—Little and Co—Mahomed Alli Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Aminaboo, widow—Bicknell M and M.

1007—Bicknell M and M—Aminaboo, widow, vs Mahomed Alli Abdool Hoosein Sumseodin—Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

66 97—Crawford B and Co—John Henry Huntington vs George Cotton and others—Nanu and H.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

31-97—Chitnis M and M—Damodas Chaganlal and another vs Dossabhai Gopalji.

169-97—Manshukla D and J—Gangaram Varajadas vs Rangildas Bhookandas.

112-97—In person—Ganeshram Doergaparsad vs Doorgadin Bechuram.

For Consent Decree.

626-96—In person—Damodhar Raghoonath vs Raghoonath Shivram—H J Mandy.

Postponed Long Causes.

614-96—Bicknell M and M—Muncherjee Shapurjee Katruck and another vs Hajee Haroon Ebrahim—Payne G and C—Part heard.

629-96—Hiralal M and M—Thakoredas Purshotumdas Shroff and others vs Manilal Lukmidas and another—Framjee M and M.

295-96—Sorabjee and J—Shamrao Moroba and others vs Shrikrishna Moroba and others—Payne G and S.

627-96—Brown and M—Solomon Saleh Sossoon vs Sassoon J David—Maganlal and R.

629-95—Sorabjee and J—Malka Karamsi vs Memon Hassumbhai Hajee Mahomed and others—Framjee M and M.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Shanso, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Rate route to Turkey (Europe), section Syra Chio closed.

Telegrams for Equador are subject to censure at Guayaquil.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius, noon, Monday, the 14th instant.

Shanse route to China right, to Shweuwei interrupted beyond.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT—JUNE 12.

10 p.m. ... 85·6

SUNDAY—JUNE 13.

6 a.m. ... 83·0
10 a.m. ... 84·0
2 p.m. ... 85·1
6 p.m. ... 83·6

A *Gazette of India* extraordinary has been issued formally notifying that the Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of Council, will attend Divine service at Christ Church at 11 a.m., on Sunday 20th, the day appointed "for general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the prosperity afforded to Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Empress of India, during the sixty [illegible] her auspicious reign."

CLAY AND SONS, of the Cambridge University Press, will publish this month Mr. Arnold of Rugby": His School Life and [illegible]ns to Education, with an introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. About the same time they will issue Dr. Mason's "Mission of [illegible]ine to England," from the original [illegible]. The work is intended as a handbook [illegible]enth centenary of St. Augustine's [illegible]hird work to be brought out this [illegible]rd and last volume, in two parts, [illegible] "Archives of the Dutch Church, [illegible]." The period embraced in the two [illegible]ds from 1523 to 1574.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

WINTER OIL-SEEDS.

THE following is the final memorandum on the winter oil-seeds crop of the season 1896-97:—

The season generally was characterised by the scantiness and early cessations of the monsoon rains, and the general drought, which lasted until the end of November, prevented extensive sowings. In Northern India the winter rains were, however, timely and sufficient, and greatly benefited the crop, but they failed in Central and Western India where the crop suffered severely. The area sown with linseed was greatly contracted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Bombay, and Berar owing to want of moisture in the soil at sowing time. The yield is also much below that of last year and the average, especially in the Central Provinces and Berar, while in Bombay the crop has almost totally failed. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the crop was better, having been much benefited by the winter rains. The area sown with rapeseed and mustard was larger than that of 1895-96 in the Panjab, Bombay and Sind, but it was somewhat restricted in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. The harvest was also generally fair.

Average of five years ending	Area in acres. Linseed.	Rape and mustard.	Yield in tons. Linseed.	Rape and mustard.
1891-95	7,041,982	13,816,388	453,606	929,817
1895-96	6,827,037	12,184,944	269,269	508,172
1896-97	4,575,084	11,827,496	217,586	848,455

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports which have been received: In the Panjab the season was more unfavourable for rapeseed than for wheat, as even in the exceptional circumstance of this year not more than 20 per cent. of the former crop was assisted by irrigation. The previous forecast did not take sufficient account of late sowings made after the January rains on land originally intended for wheat and gram, but left unsown in consequence of the autumnal drought. The area sown now appears to be 8·5 per cent. larger than that of last year, but 18·1 per cent smaller than the average of the preceding five years. The yield shows an increase of 4·3 per cent. compared with last year, but is 40·8 per cent. less than the average of the preceding five years. The area and yield are compared below:—

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yields in tons.
1891-95	629,380	99,944
1895-96	475,100	50,602
1896-97	515,300	52,736

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the season has not been as favourable for oilseeds as for wheat, but rapeseed has done better than linseed. The area sown with oilseed crop was greatly contracted in consequence of the dryness of the soil at sowing time. The area under pure linseed has declined from 403,565 acres in 1895-96 to 231,127 acres this year, which is nearly 43 per cent. less than last year's area and 66 per cent. below the average; while the area under pure rapeseed has declined from 95,076 acres in 1895-96 to 69,180 acres, which is 27 per cent. smaller than the area of last year and 47 per cent. below the average. The crop was much benefited by the timely winter rains. The area under oilseeds mixed with other crops, and the estimated outturn of the mixed crops are somewhat conjectural; and as such crops are for the most part reserved for home consumption, only the figures for oilseeds grown as a sole crop are shown below:

Average of five years ending	Yield in tons. Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1891-95	95,169	24,902
1895-96	53,798	26,554
1896-97	40,016	18,324

In the Central Provinces large areas remained unsown owing to want of moisture. The result is that the area under linseed is 33 per cent. smaller than in 1895-96, and 66 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The outturn, with few exceptions, is also very poor throughout the provinces, and shows a decline of nearly 57 per cent. compared with last year's yield and over 81 per cent. if compared with the average:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	1,439,422	192,884
1895-96	730,750	45,253
1896-97	491,606	19,419

In Berar also the drought generally prevented sowings, and the linseed crop was a failure.

The area sown shows a contraction of 64 and 55 per cent, and the outturn a deficiency of 83 and 91 per cent, as compared with the figures for 1895-96 and the average of the preceding five years respectively:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	460,841	23,754
1895-96	500,659	27,497
1896-97	178,978	4,376

In Bombay the area sown with linseed was greatly contracted in consequence of the absence of rain in the Deccan where the crop has almost everywhere completely failed. The yield is miserably poor, being 97 and 93 per cent. less than that of 1895-96 and the average respectively. The condition of rapeseed in Bombay and Sind is better, a result which is attributed partly to a comparatively favourable season in Ahmedabad and the Gujarat States, and partly to better, irrigation supply in Sind. The area under the crop is about 17 per cent. larger than in 1895-96, but 51 per cent. smaller than the average. The yield is 4 per cent. less than last year's crop and 57 per cent. below the average.

Average of five years ending	Yield in tons. Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1894-95	28,849	36,387
1895-96	63,261	16,120
1896-97	1,571	15,449

In the Nizam's territory also the oilseeds crop suffered severely from the failure of the monsoon. Though the area exceeded that of the preceding year by 6·9 per cent. the estimated yield is less than half the yield of 1895-96 and also much below the average:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1894-95	1,438,577	91,440
1895-96	1,692,462	134,129
1896-97	1,809,976	61,474

In Bengal the decrease in the area sown with oilseeds was due to want of moisture in the soil at sowing time. But the rains of February and March benefited the crop and the estimated yield is slightly better than that of 1895-96 as compared with the contracted area:

Average of three years ending	Yield in tons. Linseed.	Rape and mustard.
1894-95	121,990	330,100
1895-96	96,606	332,400
1896-97	98,000	330,500

The condition of the season in Assam was unfavourable for sowings of mustard which were less extensive than last year but above the average of the preceding five years. The outturn is a little better than that of 1895-96:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	159,287	32,102
1895-96	182,648	36,388
1896-97	178,458	38,853

Trade.—The exports of linseed and rapeseed to foreign countries during the last three years are shown below (in tons):

	Linseed.	Rapeseed.
1894-95	450,819	237,884
1895-96	281,429	112,490
1896-97	267,508	94,409

The trade in both linseed and rapeseed was, as anticipated last year, on a restricted scale in 1896-97, and is likely to be still further reduced during the present year.

GENERAL WHEAT CROP.

Final General Memorandum on the Wheat Crop of the season 1896-97.

The second memorandum on the wheat crop, issued on 12th March last, described the general failure of the autumn rains, and the improvement of prospects by the winter rains between December and March, especially in Northern India. As regards Central and Western India the situation remains substantially unaltered. In Berar and the Nizam's territory the crop has been a failure, and the information obtained from Central India is incomplete, but in the Central Provinces and Bombay the estimated outturn represents about half an average crop. In the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces the late spring rains caused an extension of sowing and greatly benefited the crop, both on dry and irrigated lands; while in Bengal the final estimate of the yield is somewhat better than the forecast made three months ago.

The failure of the autumn rains caused an extension of irrigation in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Sind, with beneficial results; and it is noticed that in portions of the North-Western Provinces wheat, being the more paying crop, was sown instead of gram, as the expense of irrigation seemed inevitable in the case of either crop, while in Bengal and Bombay some late sowings of wheat were made to replace rice or cotton that had already failed through drought. In Rajputana, on the other hand, previous experience of a succession of bad wheat harvests induced some cultivators to substitute gram for wheat.

The total area and yield of the season, so far as returns have been received, compare as follows with those of the preceding year and average; but as already stated, no information has as yet been obtained with respect to some of the important wheat-growing States in Central India:

Average of five years.	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
ending 1891-95	26,735,884	6,925,830
1895-96	23,262,177	5,340,566
1896-97	18,007,531	4,760,521

The facts as regards each province are summarised below. In the Punjab the monsoon rains of 1896 were very deficient throughout the province. Sowings in October and November were consequently much restricted on dry lands, but irrigated sowings were stimulated. There was fairly good and timely rain over a large portion of the province in November, December, and January, and late sowings were made in several of the principal wheat-growing districts, especially in the northern half of the province. The rains of February, March, and April were copious and well destributed. In an ordinary year their prolongation would have been injurious: but on this occasion it proved highly beneficial to the crop, especially to the late sowings in the north. High westerly winds in February and March did considerable damage in the Delhi division and Ferozepore, as well as to the late sowings in other districts were there was no late rain. There was, however, little damage caused by rust and hail. The area sown in 1896-97 is 4·5 per cent less than in 1895-96 and 10·4 per cent below the average of the preceding five years, which however include three years of exceptionally good harvests. More than half this area consists of irrigated land, which is the highest irrigated area on record. This expansion is attributed to the improved working of the canals, although the supply from the Western Jumna Canal proved somewhat short. Notwithstanding this deficiency in area, and the fact that no deduction is made therefrom on account of crops that totally fail or are cut for fodder, the yield is 6·7 per cent. more than that of 1895-96, but 12·8 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years.

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	7,947,820	2,167,361
1895-96	6,883,400	1,759,766
1896-97	6,584,300	1,872,006

The crop is reported to be exceptionally healthy and free from all kinds of fungoid disease, the quality of the grain being excellent, especially on irrigated lands.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as elsewhere the autumn rain of 1896 was again very irregular and scanty, which greatly interfered with the preparation of the land for winter crops, but the rain that fell in the third week of November led to an extension of cultivation and benefited the crop already sown. The winter rains were generally timely and well distributed, and improved the prospect of both the early and the late sown crops; but towards the end of February, hot strong west winds did considerable damage, especially to the late sown crops and those on unirrigated land. The crop sown and irrigated in time has been good almost everywhere: and as irrigation was recognised as a necessity, it was employed on the most paying crop with the result that gram has this year been largely replaced by wheat. The area under pure wheat is nevertheless about 6 per cent. smaller than last year, and nearly 24 per cent. less than the average of the preceding five years—a result which is attributed in some measure to the scarcity of seed. The yield is 18 per cent. more than last year's crop, but 6 per cent less than the average:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	4,788,885	1,556,418
1895-96	3,936,476	1,236,486
1896-97	3,660,292	1,460,340

In Bengal the season was very unfavourable until the end of November. The rain that fell in the months of December, January, and February proved of great benefit to the standing crops in all the wheat-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but in Bengal proper there was practically no rain in the cold weather. The rain that fell towards the end of March came too late to benefit standing crops, and is reported to have done some injury to wheat, which was then lying on the drying floors. The area sown is about 11 per cent smaller than the area sown in 1895-96, and would have been smaller still, but for sowings made in some places where rice had failed. The yield is 8 per cent more than last year's outturn, but 21 per cent less than the average of the preceding three years:

Average of three years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1894-95	1,474,000	473,900
1895-96	1,427,100	348,000
1896-97	1,273,300	378,000

In the Central Provinces the winter rains were favourable in all the districts except in Hoshangabad Damoh, Chanda, Nimar, and the north of Saugar, where the character of outturn is reported to be poor. The area under the crop as now reported is 30 per cent. smaller than the area of last year and 51 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. The yield is described as, on the whole, a ten anna crop in less than half the normal area—that is, 12 per cent. less than in 1895-96, and only about half the average:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	3,361,225	672,218
1895-96	2,742,451	560,038
1896-97	1,838,022	334,755

In Bombay the wheat sowings were greatly restricted, owing chiefly to the general failure of late rains. In Southern Gujarat wheat was substituted for cotton which had failed, and in Sind there was a general increase of wheat sowings, due to a more abundant irrigation supply. The total area under wheat, however, was 31 per cent. smaller than the area of last year, and 36 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years. Although the irrigated crops in the Deccan did well, the yield on the whole is very unsatisfactory, being only about three-quarters of last year's crop and less than half the average:

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	2,588,337	808,138
1895-96	2,604,297	692,548
1896-97	1,783,362	339,943

In Berar there was practically no rain in the wheat-growing season. Large tracts reserved for wheat remained unsown, and much of the grain that was sown failed to germinate. Consequently the area under wheat is barely more than half that cultivated in 1895-96, and the crop is almost a general failure.

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1891-95	901,515	85,319
1895-97	747,025	45,449
1896-97	351,425	11,841

In the Nizam's territory the season was almost equally unfavourable. The area sown shows a reduction of 53·0 per cent. compared with 1895-96, and is 61·5 per cent. less than the average. The estimated yield per acre is not half last year's estimate, and the total outturn is only about one-fourth of last year's crop, which was somewhat below the average.

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1894-95	1,451,579	98,728
1895-96	1,591,698	92,885
1896-97	849,438	28,943

In Rajputana the area under wheat was reduced partly by reason of deficient rainfall at sowing time, and partly through the substitution of alsi and gram for wheat in consequence of successive bad wheat harvests:—

Average of five years ending	Area in acres.	Yield in tons.
1894-95	1,511,571	372,998
1895-96	1,326,899	315,572
1896-97	1,249,439	271,228

Prices and Trade.—While the price of wheat in London has fallen since the middle of January, prices in India have everywhere ruled considerably higher than last year, owing to the short crop of 1895-96, the prevailing scarcity and apprehension in different provinces, and to some extent to speculation. As anticipated in the final memorandum issued last year, the exports of wheat to foreign countries were greatly restricted in 1896-97 as will be seen from the figures below:

	Tons.
1891-95	314,380
1895-96	600,716
1896-97	95,848

and it seems evident that the trade will be again on a reduced scale during the present year.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

Final Report on the Wheat Crop of the Punjab for the year 1896-97.

The season.—The wheat crop in the Punjab, which ordinary covers from three-fifths to two-thirds of the total area under spring crops, though largely secured by irrigation, depends mainly for its success on copious monsoon rains well prolonged into the autumn to enable sowings to be made, and on timely and well-distributed winter rains to bring the crop to maturity. The monsoon rains of 1896 were very deficient for the Province as a whole. In July the rain was general, but short of the average, especially in the Delhi and Derajat Divisions and Ferozepore. The August rains were very short everywhere except in the Jullundur Division—excluding Ferozepore—Amritsar, Jhelum and Rawalpindi. They ceased abruptly about 20th August, and the September rains, which are the most important for rabi sowings, failed almost completely. Only in the hill districts of Simla, Kangra and Hazara did the fall exceed two inches. In Gurgaon, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Kohat from one to two inches fell, while in the remaining 24 districts the fall fell short of an inch, though the only districts which receive less than an inch on the average are Mooltan, Jhang and the four districts of the Derajat. October was, as is usual in the Punjab, almost a rainless month. In November and December only fairly heavy falls in the hill and submontane districts as well as here and there in the plains, and this facilitated sowings in Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, the whole of the Peshawar Division and Bannu. All of these, except Gurgaon, are large wheat-growing districts, and this timely fall was most providential. Over the rest of the Province, however, the position had become rather critical by the end of the year. Sowings on dry land had been much reduced, and those that had been made had to a large extent failed to germinate properly owing to the continued drought. Every effort was therefore made to secure the crop by irrigation from canals and wells, but the canals in the south of the Province were hardly able to meet the increased demand owing to the low supply in the rivers, while the well cattle were becoming exhausted from overwork and underfeeding. Everything therefore depended on the winter rains, and these, though late coming, did not fail. About the middle of January there was general rain throughout the Province. The Delhi Division—excepting Simla—and the Derajat—excepting Bannu—received less than half an inch. Jhang, Montgomery, Jullundur and Ludhiana from half an inch to an inch, and all other districts considerably over an inch. The rains were very abundant in the hill and submontane districts and the Peshawar Division, and in these as well as in Jhelum and parts of Ferozepore fresh sowings of wheat, or wheat and barley mixed, were generally made. In February there were fairly heavily rains in the hill and submontane districts, the Peshawar Division and Bannu in the Delhi Division excepting Simla practically no rain fell; while over the remaining districts, though the fall was small, there were frequent and well distributed showers which were very beneficial to the crop. The rain in March was more general than usual. It exceeded two inches in Simla, Kangra, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Hazara, Bannu, one inch in Hoshiarpur, Jullunder, Gujarat, Peshawar, Kohat, and nearly came up to an inch in the Central Punjab. The Delhi Division again fared worst, no district getting as much as half an inch. The late March rains were especially beneficial to the crop this year, as it was late in ripening, and had begun to wither from the high dry westerly winds which prevailed over the Province at the end of February and beginning of March.

The winter rains even continued well into April, usually a dry month except for local thunderstorms. The districts of the Jullundur Division received from one to four inches, Gurdaspur, Gurdaspur, Shahpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, Dera Ghazi Khan from one to two inches, Hazara seven inches Kohat over four and Bannu over three inches. Elsewhere the fall was less than an inch and in the Delhi Division was again inconsiderable.

In an ordinary year the prolongation of the rains into April would have caused much damage, but this year it seems to have been generally beneficial, especially to the late sowings in the north of the Province. Altogether the season, which started very badly, improved as it went on. The drought, however, caused a great contraction of sowings on dry land, which were lower than in any year of the last ten, while its stimulus irrigated sowings which are the highest on record, and have probably for the first time exceeded the sowings on dry land. The high westerly winds which blew in February and March did considerable damage in the Delhi Division and Ferozepore and to the late sowings in other districts where there was no late rain to conserect their evil effects. Since the middle of March in a few districts of the Central Punjab, but its progress was arrested by timely rains followed by fair weather. Of rust no complaints have been received this year except from Hazara, where over 22 inches of rain fell from January to April. Hail did some damage at reaping time in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ferozepore, Gurdaspur, Peshawar, but this appears to have been inconsiderable. The abundant rains and disturbed weather which prevailed during the last week in April and the first week of May for a time caused some apprehension, as most of the crop had been cut, but not yet garnered. Some damage was probably done, but the present fine harvest weather has repaired this, and it may safely be said that this crop is the healthiest and freest from all kinds of fungoid diseases that we have had for many years.

Area.—The first forecast, which included sowings up to the end of November, was 5,346,700 acres, subsequent sowings increased the second forecast which final with the crop up to the end of January, to 6,001,800 acres. We have now received the actual figures from all districts but Kangra—from which we have got a fairly accurate estimate—and the area works out to 6,584,300 acres. This is 4·8 per cent. below last year's area—6,893,400 acres—10·3 per cent. below the average of the preceding five years—7,947,320 acres—which however included three exceptionally good harvests of 1893, 1894, 1895 and only 4·4 per cent. below the average of the preceding ten years—6,886,900 acres—which may be taken as a normal cycle. The area exceeds that of four years in the last ten, viz., 1887, 1888, 1890 and 1892, and falls short of the area in the remaining six years. The Province may therefore congratulate itself on having done very well under difficult conditions. The deficiency is trifling compared with that in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces. In 19 districts the area is less than last year, in one it is the same, in 11 it is in excess. In 28 districts the area falls short of the average of the preceding five years, in 8 it is greater, while in 18 districts it falls short of the average of the preceding ten years, and in 15 is in excess. As compared with last year deficiency is greatest in Hissar, 44 per cent., Rohtak 28 per cent., Delhi 23 per cent., Jullundur 15 per cent., Ferozepore 14 per cent., Gujrat 24 per cent. Shahpur 11 per cent., Rawalpindi 10 per cent., while the increase has been largest in Gurgaon, 62 per cent., Umballa 10 per cent., Jhang 19 per cent., Hazara 18 per cent., Kohat 31 per cent. In all other districts the variations either way fall short of 10 per cent. The fluctuations in each case may be traced primarily to the character of the rainfall, and in a lesser degree to the working of the canals and the nature of the river inundations.

Of the total area, 3,317,700 acres, or 50·5 per cent., has been irrigated, and 3,266,600 acres, or 49·5 per cent., unirrigated. Not only the proportion, but the area irrigated is believed to be the highest on record. The nearest approach to it is last year's crop, of which 3,267,700 acres, or 46 per cent., was irrigated, and 3,673,100 acres, or 54 per cent., unirrigated.

The increase appears to be mainly due to the improved working of the canals. On the Perennial Canals alone up to the end of March 900,000 acres of wheat had been irrigated against 800,000 last year. There was a great expansion on all these canals except the Western Jumna, which, owing to short supply and absence of rain, irrigated only 178,000 acres against 251,000 last year, and this deficiency seriously affected the crop in Hissar, Rohtak, Delhi and Karnal. Twenty-two districts show an increase in the irrigated and a decrease in the unirrigated area, 8 districts an increase in unirrigated and decrease in irrigated. In Simla there has been no change. The only districts which record an increase under both heads are Gurgaon, Umballa, Hoshiarpur, Hazara, Kohat and Bannu. In all of these districts rains rains were favorable. In comparing the figures with those of previous years it has to be borne in mind that since 1893-94 the returns show the entire area sown without allowance for crops that have failed or been cut for fodder, and the deduction which should be made under these heads is very considerable in some districts, but cannot be correctly ascertained till the complete harvest returns are published.

Yield.—The outturn of wheat is estimated this year at 1,872,006 tons. Last year—after correcting the figures for Rohtak and Rawalpindi, which were wrongly worked out at first—the yield was estimated at 1,759,766 tons. This year therefore, in spite of a deficiency of 4·3 per cent. in area we have an improvement of 6·9 per cent. in the outturn. The outturn is 12·8 per cent. below the average of the five years ending rabi 1895—which, as explained, included three abnormally good crops—and is only 4 per cent. below the average of the ten years ending rabi 1895. It has been exceeded only in five years out of the last ten. The average all-round of yield per acre sown comes to about 294 seers, or, 7 1-8 maunds, against 271 seers last year and 324 seers in 1895. The yield may appear low considering what a large proportion of the crop is irrigated and what a good yield this has given over most of the Province. We must, however, remember that no allowance has been made for failed or fodder crops.

Up to date we have nothing very definite to go upon, as only a small proportion of the crop has yet been garnered, but there is a general consensus of opinion among traders, officials and agriculturists that the yield, at least of grain, has surpassed expectation on irrigated lands, that the year has filled out well and that a grain weighs well and is of excellent quality.

Personally I should be inclined to estimate the yield of the harvested crops on irrigated land at 11, on unirrigated at 7 maunds, per acre, giving an all-round rate of 9 maunds, but probably from 10 to 20 per cent. of the crop has gone in failed crops and fodder deductions according to the circumstances of each district; so the estimate of 7 1-8 maunds per acre seems probably near the mark. The districts in which the all-round yield is reported to be average or above are Simla 16 annas, Jhang 18 annas, Gurdaspur 16 annas, Hazara 17 annas, Peshawar 16 annas, Bannu 15 annas, Dera Ghazi Khan 16 annas. In Rohtak, Mooltan, Montgomery, Lahore and Muzaffargarh the estimate is 15 annas. The only district in which it falls short of a three-quarter crop is Ferozepore 11 annas, while in all other districts it ranges from 12 to 14 annas. The bumper crop in Jhang is due to the Chenab Canal, which has irrigated nearly two-thirds of the wheat area and the crops on which, especially in the new colonies, cannot be surpassed in any part of the Province. The straw crop on dry and late sown crops is generally short, on irrigated land it is said to be average. The supply should, however, be adequate to replenish fodder stocks which had been entirely depleted, and to keep life in the half-starved cattle till green pasture becomes available after the monsoon rains.

Character of the harvest.—The preceding remarks explain the general character of the harvest. The poor monsoon and autumn rains caused a great contraction of dry sowings in October and November; but partial rains in November and December and the general rains in January enabled late sowings to be made in several districts, especially in the northern half of the Province. The continuance of the winter rains into March and April brought the crop to maturity, though the outturn was generally below average, especially in the plain districts of the Delhi and Jullundur Divisions, where the crop suffered from drought and high winds as well as in the great wheat-growing districts of Gujrat, Shahpur and Rawalpindi, where much of the crop was sown very late. A considerable portion of the dry area represents sowings on river flooded (sailaba) land. In Montgomery and Mooltan the river floods were not favourable, while in the Indus Districts they were better than usual. The irrigated crop was generally average or above average except in some districts of the Delhi Division in Ludhiana and Ferozepore, where the canal supply was insufficient, or where too large areas were sown on the wells as in Delhi, or they became brakish from want of sweet rain water as in parts of Rohtak.

The grain everywhere is of better quality than usual, having suffered nowhere from blight or mildew and the weather has recently been very favourable for harvesting.

Prices.—Prices are still very high throughout the Province, but are falling every day as the new grain come into market. A diagram is attached which shows the fluctuations of prices at the two chief markets—Ferozepore and Amritsar—during the year.

On 15th April 1895 wheat was selling in Ferozepore as low as seers per rupee. Early in May it rose to 14 seers, and practically continued at that figure till the middle of July, when it rose to 13 seers. It dropped again to 14 seers in the first half of August, but the early cessation of the rains caused a sharp rise to 11 seers per rupee is the first half of September and to 9 seers in the second half. When at the end of October it appeared that the kharif had failed largely, the price rose to 7 seers, having been artificially forced up by gambling on the chance of a failure of the winter rains, but it soon fell to 8 seers, where it remained till the winter rains in January improved rabi prospects and caused the price to fall to 11 seers. In February it rose again to 9, and in March, owing probably to high winds and drought in the south of the Province, to 8; but since then, as the character of the harvest became known there has been a steady decline to 11 seers at the end of April and 12 seers on 25th May. The downward movement is still proceeding, and in a few days the price will probably be 13 seers. In Amritsar the fluctuations in prices have been similar, though not so sharp and sudden, and there was not so much gambling in stocks as in Ferozepore. Starting at 14 seers per rupee on 15th April 1896, the price rose to 8 seers in November and again for a few days in March, but never went as high as 7 seers. On 30th April the price had fallen to 11 seers, and is now (25th May) 12½ to 13½ seers with a downward tendancy. It is doubtful whether even in years of severe famine prices ever before ruled so high as during last winter, and there was practically no difference between the price of wheat and the inferior grains—jowar, bajra, maize, and gram—all of which are now selling dearer than wheat. The average price of wheat during the year was considerably higher in the Punjab than in England, where the average of the whole harvest worked out to 28 shillings per quarter, or about 11½ seers per rupee. Of course the short harvests of kharif 1895, rabi 1896, followed by a disastrous kharif last year, enormously reduced the surplus stocks, and the general impression that there would be another failure of the winter rains forced up prices in November and December enormously. This was further aggravated by the general gambling in stocks which was facilitated by their concentration in the hands of a comparatively few large dealers.

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A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the NOVELTY THEATRE, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, the 14th instant, at 5-30, to hear an ADDRESS from the Hon. Mr. SURRENDRANATH BANNERJEE.

D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARAMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 14th June, 1897.

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SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

EXTRA allotments of Indian Council Bills were made in London yesterday, consisting of Rs. 80,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 2 5-8d. The only change that took place in financial quotations was a decline of 1-8 per cent. in Rupee Securities, at £62. Discount was quoted at 1 per cent. for 3 months' sight short London Bills, and 1½ per cent. for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills. Bar Silver remained at 27½d. per oz. in London, and at 59 7-8 cents per oz. in New York, with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent higher at 4·87 dollars. The weekly shipments of specie comprised £60,000 in Silver to Bombay. The quotation for Brazier's Copper was £56½ per ton; and for Yellow Metal, 5 1-8d.

Consols to-day declined 1-16 per cent. to 112 15-16; Paris Exchange on London advanced ⅛ centime to 25·12 fcs., and French Rentes ¼ per cent. to 103¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117½, but Rupee Securities fell off ¼ per cent. further to £61 7-8. Bar Silver continued at 27½d. and 59 7-8 cents per oz. in London and New York, respectively, and Exchange on London at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 2 7-16d.

For Gujerat Yellow Rapeseed 41 3-8s. per 416lbs. was quoted yesterday, June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market strong; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 39⅞s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market strong; Brown Rapeseed, 37s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, buyers via the Canal, in a strong market; Linseed, 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., June-July shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier in tone last evening, Surats quiet, Arrivals easier. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales, and Imports 1,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, all round; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 3-64d. for June delivery, and 3 49-64d. for October-November. The Manchester Market was quiet.

During the week ending yesterday the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool amounted to 36,000 bales, being 14,000 bales less than in the week before; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 9,000 bales less, in the same comparison, at 41,000 bales. The week's Imports were 11,000 bales greater, at 31,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased by 20,000 bales, to 1,061,000 bales.

Middling-Americans was quoted in Liverpool to-day, at 4 3-32d. per lb., while spot prices for all descriptions of East Indian Cotton were unchanged, as were also American Arrivals in all positions. The sales for the day were 4,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market closed quiet.

In New York yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands remained at 7 11-16 cents per lb., but August Futures were 3 points lower at 7·15 cents, and December 4 points at 6·74 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, compared with 2,700 bales on the corresponding day last year, and 1,700 bales the year before.

To-day the Receipts at the Ports were 1,000 bales, going against 600 bales last year, and 1,900 bales the year previous. Ready Mid.-Uplands were unchanged at 7 11-16 cents, per lb., together with 7·15 cents, for August Futures, and 6·74 for December. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 8,260,000 bales, compared with 8,230,000 bales visible at the end of the preceding week.

Locally, the Banks and markets have been closed to-day for the Mohorrum holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	4,905 bales.
Wheat	1,234 cwts.
Linseed	1,456 "
Rapeseed	3,811 "
Poppyseed	2,467 "
Castorseed	3,123 "
Rice	4,935 "

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	113
3 per cent. Rentes	103½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117⅝
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62
Bar Silver	27½

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	36,000	bales.
" Surats	500	"
" Imports of cotton	31,000	"
" Surats	100	"
" Stock of cotton	1,061,000	"
" Surats	21,000	"

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JUNE 13.

German Mail steamer Darmstadt, from Australia, arrived.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,888 tons, Captain G Jacobs, sailed on Saturday for Galle, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nevasa, 1,985 tons, Captain A S Houstoun, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 911 tons, Captain D Miller, sailed on Saturday for Mangrol, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 750 tons, Captain J C Tios, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr. Essardas as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hay, and 7 children and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,435 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (28th May) via Colombo and Tellicherry, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Yarra, 2,024 tons, Captain Le Coispellier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai (22nd May) via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt Lhomme, Lieut Buy, Capt Berdin, Capt Deniel, Lieut Treffiard, Commt Laumonnier, Commt Robert, Capt Renaud, Mr Ricard and wife, Mr and Mrs Lefaulon, Mrs Cuny, Mrs Moreau and child, Mrs Sarda and child, Mrs Leclisno, Mr Jenilion, Miss Bardinon, Mrs Guillot, and two children, and 24 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Yarra s	Colspellier	Shanghai, May 22.
	Chupra s	Hill	Rangoon, May 28.
	Kola s	Whelan	Karachi, June 11.
	Thames s	Dowell	Aden, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Nevasa s	Houstoun	Calcutta, &c.
	Gisela s	Breiloh	Trieste via Karachi.
	Naseri s	Miller	Mazrangos.
	Okara s	Jacobs	Galle.
13	Dwarka	Tios	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, Naples, &c.

" Johannesbergor, for Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
8	Nubia s	Henning	London, May 7.
	Mecca s	Couper	Moulmein, June 4.
9	Nizam s	Craig	Rangoon, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

June 9.—Steamers Mutira, Ethiopia, City of Oxford, Palamcotta and Obra.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 12.

FOR HAMBURG.

Johannesberger s—120 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 50 bales hemp, John L Kessler and Co; 2,013 bales cotton, and 1,509 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,870 bales cotton, and 3,426 cwt myrabollams, Italli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, Sud lum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Dido s—727 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—2,989 cwt linseed, and 3,909 cwt gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—131 cwt coir yarn, H J Rustomjee and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—1,000½ cwt castorseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co: 100 bales twist, and 7 pieces cambay stone, Ebram Noordin and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFIN—June 4, at Kotagiri, the wife of A. C. Griffin, of a daughter.

MUNDY—June 4, at Hoshiarpur, the wife of Dr. George Mundy, Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Hyderabad, Deccan, of a daughter.

SLESSOR—June 3, at Capel Cottage, Ranikhet, the wife of Captain Arthur K. Slessor, Derbyshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

NEWITT—HALLER—June 2, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Madras, by the Rev. J. Beard, W. Hedley Newitt, of the Eastern Extension A. & C. Tel. Coy., Ld., to Louisa Henrietta, eldest daughter of W. H. Haller, of Madras.

DEATHS.

BAINES—June 2, at Srinagar, Kashmir, Marjory Keith, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Baines, aged 4 months.

LEEFE—May 30, in the Raipur District, near Drug, of cholera, Charles Octavius Leefe, Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

TIERNAN—June 1, at Mirzapore, N.-W. P., from enteric fever, contracted while out in the district superintending Famine Relief Operations, Edward Ethelred Tiernan, Officiating Deputy Collector, aged 36 years 9 months and 26 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1897.

THE outbreak of plague at Jeddah and an official notification that the Egyptian authorities have enforced the Regulations adopted by the Conference at Venice, gives an interest of actuality to the provisions of that Convention in controlling Pilgrim Traffic. The Government of India have not as yet dealt with the rules laid down in the Convention regarding pilgrim ships, but a separate communicatidn on the subject will shortly be published. When plague is in a port, as now in Jeddah, the Venice Convention prescribes that embarkation on board pilgrim ships must not take place until the pilgrims collected in groups on shore have been subjected to an inspection sufficient to show that none of them are suffering from plague. The carrying out of this measure is, however, subject to the local considerations and conditions which each Government may have to take into account. The Conference decided that in the Dutch East Indies, the inspection may be made on board ship at the time of departure. There is an obvious inconvenience, however, in making the examination on board in such cases, for if any of the passengers are found to be suffering from plague the ship might become "infected." All ships arriving in Egypt from the ports of the Hedjaz will be subjected to twelve days' quarantine with an additional three days for Egyptians. It will be for the Government of India to say whether measures equally drastic shall be enforced against pilgrim ships arriving in Bombay from Jeddah and other ports of the Hedjaz. Pilgrims returning to Egypt or a Mediterranean port, from any port affected with plague, must proceed to El Tor, an island to the north of Jeddah, which performs the same office for northern pilgrims that Kamaran fulfils for pilgrims to the south. There passengers, baggage, and susceptible goods will be disembarked and disinfected, and the ships and the personal effects of the pilgrims will also undergo that process. Should a suspicious case occur on the voyage from El Tor to Suez the ship will be obliged to return to El Tor to go through the whole ordeal over again. Plague patients will be disembarked and isolated in the hospital; the other passengers will be isolated in small groups, so that if the plague breaks out in one group, the whole party will not be affected. The local sanitary authority decides whether the discharge of the heavy baggage and cargo is necessary, and if the whole ship must be disinfected or a portion only. All the pilgrims must be kept under observation for twelve full days, counting from the day on which the disinfection was completed. Should a case of plague occur in any of the groups, the period of twelve days recommences for that group from the day on which the last case is reported. It is prescribed that caravans of Egyptian pilgrims must, before entering Egypt, undergo rigorous quarantine at El Tor for twelve days. They must then be sent to Kas Malak, where they will remain under observation for five days. If then they pass a favourable medical inspection, they will be granted free pratique after the disinfection of their effects. Caravans of foreign pilgrims are subjected to the same rules as Egyptian caravans, and are besides bowed out of the country by sanitary guards. No pilgrims who are not Egyptians, such as Turks, Persians, Tunisians, Algerians, Moors or Russians, are permitted to land or tranship in an Egyptian port after leaving El Tor. Ships taking pilgrims from the Hedjaz to the African Coast of the Red Sea call at Suakin, where they undergo three days' observation, all the passengers being disembarked and detained in camp in quarantine. So much for the supervision of pilgrims returning north when plague has broken out in the Hedjaz.

The sanitary measures taken on the departure of pilgrims for the south are left practically in the hands of the Consular authority of the country to which the pilgrims belong, or of the doctor of the ship on board which they embark. The only general recommendation is that the ports of embarcation should be provided with sufficient sanitary appliances to enable pilgrims returning to their homes to be subjected to measures similar to those enforced when setting out. The Venice Conference evidently considered that in these matters the Government of India would be able to take care of itself—India *fara da se*. The Convention recommends the complete reorganisation of the sanitary station of Kamaran. To begin with, a clean sweep is to be made of the inhabitants of the Island. There is no mention of compensation but that matter may, no doubt, be left to the discretion of the Turkish Government. Measures to ensure safety for ships in the bay and to facilitate the embarking and disembarking of the pilgrims include provision of buoys and beacons in sufficient numbers, the construction of a large mole or quay, and separate piers for the pilgrims of each encampment, a steam-tug and a number of barges, a sanitary station containing a system of railways connecting the wharves with the head-quarters of the administration, places for disinfection and the different encampments, quarters and offices for the administration, and sanitary staff buildings where the pilgrims can wash or take sea baths, while their clothes are disinfected, completely isolated hospitals for both sexes providing for the observation of suspected persons, for patients ill of the plague or other diseases: all these are to be provided. The encampments are to be quite separated from each other, the distance between each being as great as possible. The pilgrim quarters, contrived on the best sanitary principles, will not contain more than twenty-five persons each. Nothing is forgotten, not even a well-situated cemetery, distant from all habitations, and carefully drained sewage farms for the utilisation of the refuse of the encampments, steam-disinfectors of the newest kind—Cairo has already six; Bombay and all India have not even one—disinfecting stoves, and appliances for chemical disinfection, condensing machines, apparatus for the sterlisation of water by heat, ice-machines, reservoirs, and a system of pipes for the distribution of drinking water, a bacteriological laboratory with the necessary staff. With all these, and much more, the island of Kamaran will be the city of Hygeia plumped down in the Red Sea. The Conference also confirms the recommendations of the Sanitary Board for the reorganisation of the Sanitary Station of El Tor, and considers it necessary that the pilgrims should be provided with good drinking water. It is also urged that food brought to El Tor by returning pilgrims, when there is plague in the Hedjaz, should be treated as a suspected commodity, disinfected, and even destroyed if it appear to have deteriorated so as to become dangerous.

The execution and control of these comprehensive measures are placed in the hands of a Committee drawn exclusively from the Constantinople Board of Health. It will represent the Powers which have accepted, or may accept, the Sanitary Conventions concluded during the last five years. The working of the Sanitary Establishments prescribed by the rules is entrusted to the diplomaed doctors, disinfecting officers, and experienced subordinates, and to sanitary guards recruited, as provided in the Paris Convention, from among persons who have performed military service as officers or non-commissioned officers. The spirit of military discipline will naturally animate this corps of sanitarians. The example might be worth the attention of those who are at present considering the question of reorganising the Health Department of the City and Island and Harbour of Bombay. As regards the construction of buildings for permanent and temporary sanitary posts, the expense will be borne by the Imperial Ottoman Government. In case of emergency the Constantinople Board of Health is authorised to advance the money for this purpose from the Reserve Fund, and when this is done the Board will supervise the construction of the buildings. The Constantinople Board will also organise forthwith two sanitary establishments on the Perso-Turkish frontier. The other expenses involved in the measures prescribed by the Venice Convention will be met as follows:—The date for the reduction of the Light-House tariff fixed by Khedival decree of December last for July 1, 1897, will be "prorogued" until such time as the difference between the receipts of the present and reduced tariffs amounts to E. £4,000. The sum thus realised will supply Moses' Wells with at least three disinfecting stoves, a new segregation hospital, barracks, hospital tents, and ordinary tents, magazine and laundry, and many other appliances. For ordinary expenses, including an increase of staff, which will give a minimum of seven commissioned medical officers for service at Suez and the Wells, the Egyptian Government will pay the Sanitary Board E. £4,000. The Khedival Government will deduct from this sum a supplementary quarantine tax of ten piastres to be collected from each pilgrim at El Tor. The final paragraph of Chapter V., which is devoted to administration and control, is not wanting in humour, when we remember the peculiar delicacy of the financial relations between the Powers, or some of them, and the Khedive:—"In the event of the Egyptian Government finding difficulty in meeting its share of the charges, the Powers represented on the Sanitary Board will arrange with the Khedival Government to ensure the participation of the latter in the estimated cost." There is no compulsion, but they must. Meanwhile plague has broken out at Jeddah. It is to be hoped that the elaborate regulations devised at Venice by the assembled sanitary wisdom of Europe will suffice to prevent it from assuming epidemic proportions.

ONCE more India has to mourn the loss of officers and men, slain not in pitched battle, but by the fire of unscrupulous tribesmen, who treacherously opened fire upon our soldiers, while showing them feigned hospitality. It is less than three years ago since General Turner's camp at Wano was raided in the dead of night by a large body of Waziri tribesmen, who disappearing into the thick darkness of the hillside, left behind the corpse of many a brave Sikh soldier, murdered while asleep. The attack was organised by the Mullah Powundah, who is supposed to have taken a like share in the disaster which has overtaken the escort of Mr. Gee, while that Political Officer was on his way to fix the site of a new outpost and to collect a fine imposed upon some of the tribes. Unlike the Wano raid, the attack of last week occurred in broad daylight, and was committed not upon an invading army, but upon a small force on an ordinary political mission. The Political Officer's escort seems to have been taken completely by surprise. Opinions may differ as to whether the officers in charge were justified in placing such confidence in their hosts, especially at the time of the Mohurrum, as to take very few, if any, precautions in view of the possibility of attack, but it is to be borne in mind that the outrage was utterly contrary to the spirit of rough and ready Pushtu hospitality. The attacking party does not appear to have been so large as was supposed when the news first came to hand; and this explains how it is that, although surprised, Mr. Gee's escort, was able to bring off the guns, instead of leaving them behind. The tribesmen must, however, have been in larger force than the escort, which was only 300 strong. In a short sharp struggle three British officers, twenty-two, men native soldiers and two followers were killed, while three other British officers and twenty-four men were wounded. The officers killed were Colonel A. C. Bunny, who participated in no less than five frontier wars in his day; Captain Browne, son of the late Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan; and Lieutenant Cruickshank, R.A. With half of the officers killed and the other half severely wounded, the little force was left without a leader, and under the circumstances it was decided to retire. Accordingly the escort beat a retreat with the hillmen in hot pursuit until met by reinforcements of Sikh troops from the Datta Khel outpost, when the tribesmen retired. The misadventure was one of those accidents which are inevitable in these small frontier expeditions, or progresses, which are neither war nor peace. Incidents of this kind are to be deeply regretted, but they are part of the price that has to be paid when a civilized power, for the protection of its frontiers, keeps in check the predatory instincts of wild and warlike tribes across the border.

The tribes of Waziristan have been troublesome to us ever since the Punjab came under British rule, and on various occasions detachments of British troops have been taken unawares, as in the Tochi Valley the other day. The Mahsud tribe, for instance, has had one expedition after another sent to it in vain. In years gone by it sent marauding bands down into the frontier villages, from its rocky fastnesses, almost as a matter of course. In 1860, emboldened by former successes, the tribe went so far as to attack the frontier town of Tank. They were three thousand strong, but were driven back by 150 Sikh soldiers and a few mounted police and militia, and lost no less than 300 men. Although the attack upon Tank was abortive, it led Government to take strong measures. A military expedition was sent into the mountainous Mahsud country, and, the time of year being propitious for the undertaking, it was rapidly carried out. Within a month after the raid five thousand troops were in the country of the hillmen. Half of the army advanced towards Kanigusam, the capital of the Mahsuds, while the other half encamped in a strong position to form a base. But one dark night a surprise attack was made upon the camp by 3,000 Waziris. Pushing through the tents, sword in hand, they killed or wounded everyone within reach. When day broke it was found that the British force had lost 229 men and a large number of transport animals, while the enemy left 120 dead comrades behind. The whole campaign cost India nearly 400 men, and admittedly failed in the object of subjugating the tribe. The Mahsuds would not submit, and the small army maintained in their midst at heavy cost was ultimately withdrawn. For the next twenty years a kind of blockade was carried out, and certainly had the effect of preventing the raids on the frontier villages which had previously been so systematically carried out. In 1881 a second British expedition was launched against the Mahsuds. The force employed was smaller than that of twenty years earlier, aggregating only 4,000 regulars, but as the breach-loader had meanwhile superseded the muzzle-loader, its offensive strength was greater. The Mahsuds being still armed with their matchlocks and swords only, could offer no effective opposition, and our troops penetrated into every part of the country. The tribe was called upon to surrender its ringleaders and accept the terms offered. Even this did not suffice to tame them, and the attack on General Turner's camp at Wano in 1894, being followed by a refusal to submit to the terms of contrition imposed by the Indian Government, led to another punitive campaign. This expedition was brief and decisive. The Mahsud chiefs were compelled to return all stolen arms, horses, money, &c., to surrender a number of rifles and swords, and to allow of the opening up of the Shahur Valley route from Jandula to Wano. Thus since 1860 no less than three punitive expeditions have gone out against the Mahsuds.

This is not the tribe, however, as was at first stated, which has just transgressed the laws of Pushtu hospitality in the Tochi Valley. The culprits belong not to the Mahsud, but to the Darwesh clan of Waziristans. This clan has so far as its conduct towards the British is concerned a much cleaner record than its neighbours. They have hitherto behaved well, and their deadly feud with the Mahsuds by barring the way to a combination between the Waziristan tribes has been helpful rather than otherwise to British interests. They are numerically larger than the Mahsuds, but are not equal in fighting strength. Although their record is good, the grave offence they have now committed cannot of course go unpunished, and already preparations are in progress for the despatch of a punitive expedition. The 2nd and 33rd Punjab Infantry, and the 3rd and 14th Sikhs are being moved towards the Tochi Valley. Since 1860 no less than three punitive expeditions have been sent into Waziristan, and now a fourth is to be despatched. The obstacles to making the punishment effective will be, as in the past, the small amount of property possessed by the tribesmen, their nomadic habits, and their reluctance to come out of hiding to show front to a British force.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria attended service, the other Sunday morning, at Eaton Chapel. The Venerable Archd

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The *Times*, in commenting on the Tochi Valley disaster, says we may thank the discipline and soldierly qualities of the troops engaged that the results were not more grave.

PLAGUE AT JEDDAH.

The plague has broken out at Jeddah, and the Turkish Government is sending a Sanitary Mission there to combat it.

CIVIL SERVICE DINNER IN LONDON.

The Marquis of Dufferin, who presided at the Civil Service dinner, last night, at which five Colonial Premiers were present, said he was unable to express his obligation to the noble service in India.

The Thakore of Morvi, in replying to the toast of the "Empire beyond the Seas," said that the people of India were sensible of the blessings they enjoyed under the Queen-Empress and would never forget the help extended to India by England during the Famine.

BANQUET TO THE COLONIAL PREMIERS.

JUNE 13.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales will preside at a great banquet to be given in honour of the Colonial Premiers at the Imperial Institute on the 18th instant.

The chief men of the realm will be present, and the Indian notables now in England have been invited.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent states that a definitive alliance between Russia and France will be signed during the forthcoming visit of President Faure to St. Petersburg.

THE TRANSVAAL AND THE JUBILEE.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

The Transvaal Volksraad has proclaimed the Queen's Jubilee day a public holiday.

THE SULTAN AND THE INDIAN MUSSALMANS.

It is stated that the Sultan has sent a message thanking the Mussalmans of India for their congratulations on the Turkish victories over the Greeks.

REVIEW OF THE COLONIAL CONTINGENTS.

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by a brilliant staff, yesterday, reviewed five hundred men of the Colonial Contingents quartered at the Chelsea Barracks. Two hundred and five of them were coloured troops. A dozen of our Colonies were represented, including Hongkong, the Straits, and Ceylon.

The place of honour was given to the Indian Cavalry.

His Royal Highness expressed himself as extremely pleased with the smartness of the men.

THE GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, JUNE 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand Prix :—

Doge	1
Roxelane	2
Parasol	3

PRESIDENT FAURE FIRED AT.

As President Faure was approaching the racecourse a man in a crowd fired a revolver and was arrested immediately. At the same time a kind of bomb made of iron piping exploded. Nobody was injured.

A pistol and dagger, engraved "death to Faure," were found close to the remnants of the bomb.

It is believed that it is the work of a madman.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

THE COMING MONSOON.

ANOTHER BURST ON THE WEST COAST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Another burst of rain with increasing monsoon winds is reported from the West Coast. Calcutta records nearly seven inches, Cochin nearly four, and Bombay nearly three and a-half inches, while Goa, Karwar, and Bijapur have had amounts ranging from two to three inches, and Mangalore Ratnagiri, and Bellary amounts between one and two inches each.

Monsoon winds are also again blowing on the Tenasserim Coast, but their force generally is weaker than usual.

PHENOMINAL TEMPERATURE.

JACOBABAD RECORDS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX DEGREES.

The present season ranks as the hottest ever experienced in Northern India. Jacobabad yesterday recorded the phenominal temperature of one hundred and twenty-six degrees fahrenheit, or two degrees more than ever previously known.

DR. KOCH AND ENTERIC.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL.

The Government of India is considering the advisability of securing the services of Dr. Koch for a term of six months to perfect his investigation into the causes, prevention, and cure of enteric fever. It is understood that valuable results have been already arrived at, but time, opportunity, and material are required for fuller demonstration.

The South African Government paid Dr. Koch £3,000 for his researches—covering a period of six months—into rinderpest there.

RESIGNATION FROM THE STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Loob, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, resigns the Indian Staff Corps, and is posted to the Second Battalion Royal Scots, pending War Office orders.

THE MOHURRUM.

The Moharrum seems from reports which have so far reached Government to have passed off quietly everywhere.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

DEPUTATIONS TO SIMLA.

[illegible] deputations have so far announced [illegible]on of presenting addresses in Simla on [illegible]of the Queen's commemoration. Most [illegible] from Bengal, the North-West Pro[illegible]unjab and Central Provinces.

[illegible]NJAB CELEBRATIONS.

[illegible]ecided that the Queen's commemora[illegible]ns throughout the Punjab shall take [illegible]t of the 22nd instant.

[illegible]he Simla demonstration has been [illegible]ngly.

THE TOCHI VALLEY DISASTER.

PUNITIVE MEASURES.

PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 12.

Preparations for avenging the Tochi Valley disaster are being pushed on. The 33rd Punjab Infantry moved from Bannu to Tochi Valley. The 3rd Sikhs go from Kohat to Bannu. The 14th Sikhs proceed from Ferozepore to Bannu, and the 2nd Punjab Infantry from Abottabad to Kohat.

Particulars of the disaster in the Tochi Valley show that the force had halted and was being entertained by the tribal Maliks, when contrary to all laws of Pushtu hospitality the attack took place.

The officers were all seated together at tiffin in the village, when fire was opened upon them from the neighbouring towers, and with the one exception of the Political Officer, all were shot down and killed or badly wounded before any retaliation could be made. The Subadar and twenty-two, rank-and-file, were also killed, besides twenty-five wounded.

The tribesmen were comparatively few in number, but the British force being without officers, it was decided to retire. It is not yet known how the wounded are progressing.

JUNE 13.

Of the wounded in the Tochi Valley disaster Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy, who was wounded in the knee, and Lieutenant C. L. Seton-Browne, who had a flesh wound in the thigh, are doing well, while Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson's wound in the arm has inflamed.

Two Natives are seriously wounded, while the rest are doing well.

A TREACHEROUS ATTACK.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

Another account of the disaster says :—One of those startling outbreaks which occur from time to time on the North-West Frontier is reported from the Tochi Valley. Information to hand at present is rather scanty. The casualty list is a heavy one.

Three British officers and twenty-two men of Native ranks and two followers were killed, while three other British officers and twenty-four men were wounded. The three officers killed are Colonel A. G. Bunny, 1st Sikhs, Captain J. F. C. Browne, R. A., Lieutenant H. A. Cruickshank, R.A., of No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery ; while the wounded are Lieutenant A. J. M. Higginson, Surgeon-Captain C. C. Cassidy, 1st Sikhs, and Lieutenant C. L. Seton-Browne, 1st Punjab Infantry.

It appears that Mr. Gee, Political Officer, Tochi Valley, left Datta Khel on Thursday morning. An escort of 300 men, drawn from the 1st Sikhs, 1st Punjab Infantry, two guns, No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery, and twelve sowars, 1st Punjab Cavalry accompanied him. Colonel Bunny, Commanding the Tochi column, was in charge of the escort.

The object in view was to fix the site of the new outpost of Sheranni, nine miles beyond Datta Khel, also to realise the fine which was imposed upon local tribesmen some months ago. The party got as far as Maiza, which is somewhat south of Sheranni, and there halted.

Mr. Gee reports that a cowardly and treacherous attack was made at 2 p.m., when the troops were at rest. Apparently, the little force was suddenly rushed unnn by a large body of tribesmen. A desperate fight followed. The escort beat a retreat, and was pursued four miles along the road to Datta Khel.

Captain H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikhs, is in command at that post. The first news he received was at 5 o'clock, when a sowar arrived and stated that the troops had been attacked and the British officers had been killed or wounded, and that the ammunition was running short.

Captain Cooper ordered two companies of Infantry with a fresh supply of ammunition to be sent with them. Only two British officers with himself had been left at Datta Khel. These reinforcements enabled the retirement to be completed. The tribesmen desisted from pursuit, not venturing near the post.

The tribesmen concerned in the affair are stated to belong entirely to the Madu Khel sub-section of the Darwesh Khel Waziris. They hold the country at the western end of the Dawar valley, through which the Tochi river runs.

The Darwesh Khel Waziris hitherto have behaved extremely well, and as portions of the tribe dwell in British territory it was not expected that they would give trouble.

For the present it has been decided immediately to reinforce the garrison of Tochi with one battalion Native Infantry and move an additional regiment to Bannu. The following moves have been ordered :—The 33rd Punjab Infantry from Bannu to Tochi Valley ; 3rd Sikhs from Kohat ; and 14th Sikhs from Ferozepore to Bannu ; 2nd Punjab Infantry from Abbottabad to Kohat.

The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry has assumed command of the Tochi Garrison and arrived at Datta Khel, from Miranshah, on Friday, taking Surgeon-Captain F. R. Ozzard to attend to the wounded.

The losses among the Native ranks are distributed as follows :—1st Punjab Cavalry—2 sowars wounded.

No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery—2 killed, 3 wounded.

1st Sikhs—12 killed, 13 wounded.

1st Punjab Infantry—8 killed, 6 wounded.

Two followers also killed, one other wounded.

Mountain Battery—Four mules killed and five wounded.

The guns were, it is supposed, brought safely in Datta Khel. No mention is made of them being lost.

Nineteen Commissariat mules were lost, while the Cavalry detachment had three horses killed.

FOXHOUNDS MEET.

POONA, JUNE 13.

A general meeting of those interested in the Poona and Kirkee Foxhounds meet was held, yesterday, at the Gymkhana Club, Major-General Duncan presiding.

Surgeon-Major Bull proposed that Mr. Beatty should be elected to take the place of the Honorary Secretary and First Whipper. Major Mercer seconded. Major Mercer, who in 1,895 held the post of Field Master, was asked again to resume that duty ; while Mr. Hewlett was nominated as Second Whipper. A Committee of thirteen gentlemen was then formed.

It was then arranged that Thursday and a bye-day should be set apart as hunting days in each week. Nineteen and a-half couples have been brought all in a splendid condition. One was lost on the voyage.

TABOOT DAY IN POONA.

The taboot procession passed off quietly.

The police arrangements under Mr. Kennedy were excellent. Two companies of the Native Infantry and a-half squadron of Cavalry were kept in readiness, but their services were not required.

"AT HOME."

The Hon. Mr. Crowe was "At home." A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including Lord and Lady Sandhurst, and General and Mrs. Duncan.

DISASTROUS EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

LOSS OF LIFE.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 13.

On Saturday afternoon a severe shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta, and was of a more severe character and attended by greater loss of life and more extensive destruction of property than has yet been known in Bengal.

Practically all the churches, including the Cathedral, have been more or less damaged, and the spires of most of them have been brought down.

Scores of offices and residential buildings have been damaged, and many houses are now in total ruin.

Several natives lost their lives amid the fallen debris, and numbers are reported injured.

LATER.

One of the most alarming and destructive earthquakes of modern times shook Calcutta to its foundations last evening, about 5 o'clock. The weather at the time was close and sultry, and a slight monsoonish showers had fallen during the day, but there was nothing to warn the city of the coming dreadful visitation. As is usual, the first indications of the phenomenon were slight, and were for the most part mistaken for some local disturbance due to ordinary causes. *Doors* creaked, timbers groaned, and there was a slight vibration of the floors and walls, which might be ascribed to the pushing of heavy carts in the street. But in a few seconds these symptoms were accentuated beyond all possibility of doubt, and those who had had any previous experience of the kind were not slow to recognise the nature of the visitation.

The earth-wave which passed from east to west grew rapidly more decided until the whole town was swaying and rocking in a manner that threatened in a few minutes to reduce the City of Palaces to a city of ruins.

It is safe to say that few buildings in Calcutta have entirely escaped the force of the wave, while the great majority have suffered very considerably.

From a bird's-eye view of the town it presents an appearance of having been bombarded in the southern division.

The scene in Dhurrumtollah Street, a second or two after the shock commenced, was one of intense excitement. European and Eurasian residents left their houses and ran out to streets panic-stricken, and some went so far as to remove their furniture and belongings to places of safety.

The Free Church of Scotland came to grief. About 15 feet of it fell to the ground to the west and in the enclosure of the church, but did not injury to passers-by.

The most serious accident of all was that which befel St. Mary's Home, in Marquis Street. The third terrace of the building, which was occupied by 17 inmates and five adults, collapsed with but little warning, and the Lady Superintendent, viewing the dangerous situation, had the little ones got out with all speed and as best they could. Within a second or two of their rescue down came this portion of the structure, together with a small verandah to the east of the second floor, which fell right into a connecting room on the ground floor. Providentially no one was hurt. This caused great excitement and almost a panic among the girls, who were immediately removed to other rooms on the ground floor. There were a few elderly inmates of the Home who suffered much by the shock and had to be removed to special quarters under medical supervision.

The Government House has been slightly damaged. Some of the walls have been cracked and plaster has given way in places, but the gateways, which might have been expected to show signs of the shock, are intact, and outside of the building is unaffected.

Perhaps the public building which has suffered the most is the Town Hall, of which Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, made a careful personal examination after dark. The enormously heavy balustrade that runs round the roof of the building has come down bodily at the corner near the side entrance and immediately over the police thana for about 30 ft. on the east side, and the same distance on the front the balustrade is clear gone, while from the inside of the Hall it is seen that a large gap has been made at the top wall. The repairs of the buildings had just been completed, but it is to be feared that it will have to undergo another overhauling. Two of the steps in the grand staircase on the right of the entrance have fallen through and in many places the building is badly cracked.

The General Post Office is not much affected, although the hall under the great dome was covered with fallen plaster that had come down from the pillars immediately under the dome. Outside there was no sign of damage. The Bengal Secretariat, the Telegraph Office writers building, and the Government Press have escaped, being left almost untouched, but St. Paul's Cathedral and St. John's Church have both suffered badly. The loss of about fifteen feet of the Cathedral spire is one of the most conspicuous effects of the earthquake. The iron portion at the top of the spire has fallen in bodily on to the roof of the church, and the twisted iron rods at the place where it has broken off show the direction in which the mass must have fallen. What damage has bee done to the roof is not yet known.

The other injuries are comparatively slight. St. John's has been seriously cracked in several places, especially at the junction of the northern portico with the main building, and there is some fear that the steeple has bulged about half way up the charrocks. The top in the churchyard presents a curious appearance. The heavy cupola is in tact, but all the supporting of the pillars are stripped of their thick casing, the plaster revealing strong brikwork as at. The Cathedral clock of St. John's had stopped at 5-2 p.m. St. Andrew's Church and the old Mission Church have been so seriously damaged that they will have to be thoroughly repaired before they can be used for divine service. Some fourteen feet of the steeple of the Scotch Kirk appears to be cracked and to be held on in its place by wire rope, which is coiled round it, while great crack appears on the east side of the building.

The Calcutta Police Office and the Coroner's Court in Lall Bazar Street have been badly damaged. A portion of the roof of the Court gave way, and the resident clerk, Mr. Godfrey, had to abandon the premises. In Bentinck Street and the surrounding lanes there has been great destruction of property. Nearly every building in this part of the town has suffered to a marked degree, rendering most of the European and Eurasian residents with their families practically homeless. During the earthquake veritable panic occurred in this crowded quarter. Two houses in Bentinck Street collapsed, one being the building occupied by Messrs. Henry and A. Berens, but no loss of life is reported.

Many of the large buildings on Chowringhi bear traces of the strain they have undergone. At the Dhurrumtollah end the premises of the *Statesman* are seriously injured, the whole of one side of the large building having collapsed.

Up to a late hour the loss of life was reported to be eight in all. These are Natives, and setting aside the Howrah report, no Europeans are among the killed. Twelve natives have been injured, and it is to be feared that many casualties have yet to be reported. There are rumours of loss of life in the Harrison Road, but these have not so far been verified.

The general opinion is that had oscillation continued for a few minutes longer or shocks been repeated hardly a house of any size would have been left standing in the City of Palaces. The effect of the rocking movement upon many was very marked, producing a feeling of intense nausea akin to sea-sickness. This is the first catastrophe of the kind since 1885, but in that year the effects were much less severe.

Messages are coming in from all parts of Bengal, showing that the effects of the earthquake have been felt on over nearly the whole of the Province.

The scene in Calcutta to-day is pitiable ; every third house shows some signs of damage, and many have been totally wrecked.

The mail train from Darjeeling, due at 10 o'clock, this morning, has not yet arrived ; and large breaches are reported on the Railway owing to upheavals of earth.

Dacca appears to have suffered very heavily, and several deaths are reported.

As far as can be ascertained, the loss of life in Calcutta is small, and confined to the Native population.

MYMENSINGH THE PRINCIPAL SUFFERER.

SIMLA, JUNE 13.

Yesterday's earthquake was felt right across India, observers in Bombay, Agra, Sambalpur, Mymensingh, Simla, and Calcutta all recording experiences which were varied from the disturbance of the magnetic observation in Bombay to the wrecking of the station in Mymensingh, where all the Courts, except the Collectorate, including the Post Office, are alleged to have fallen. As is usually the case with such earthquakes, the disturbance was most felt in Northern Bengal.

ETAWAH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ETAWAH, JUNE 12.

A distinct shock of earthquake occurred here, at 4-30 p.m., to-day, lasting a minute and a-half.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 28TH MAY.

FIFTEEN HOURS LATE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Thames, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour, last evening, at 9 p.m., with the Overland Mails of 28th May, fifteen hours behind the expected time, owing to the rough weather encountered during the voyage. She left Aden at 2 p.m., on Monday last, and was expected here at daylight yesterday morning, but after leaving Aden she experienced cyclonic weather which was in existence on Tuesday last in the Arabian Sea. From an early hour yesterday a number of preventive officers were patiently waiting at the Ballard Pier to board the mail steamer on her arrival, to collect the import duty, which extra work has lately fallen on the Preventive Department, in order to save time and trouble of passengers in clearing their baggage. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Boshill, Mr S — Jardine, Mr E
Hector, Rev D — McLachlan, Mr
Jackson, Mr J — Shepherd, Mr
Jackson, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Aspinal, Major and Mrs — Leslie, Mr N
Brown, Mr W — Lewin, Mr
Banerji, Hon S — Lustigo, Prof
Barnet, Mr A — Levi, Mr
Cole, Capt W — Lushington, Major
Clay, Mr S — Main, Col
Rhes, Mr H — Payne, Mr
Galeotte, Prof — Ross, Mr H M
Garwood, Col — Tassel, Mr Van
Johnson, Mr K — Wyle, Major J

FROM ADEN.

Lobo, Mrs S — Miller, Mrs

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the course of his examination before the South Africa Committee, Dr. Rutherfoord Harris indignantly denied all knowledge of the existence of a syndicate formed for the sale of Chartered shares and alleged to have previous knowledge of the Jameson raid. He challenged Mr. Labouchere to bring proof of the statements, and Mr. Labouchere said he would have to submit to the Committee a number of stock-brokers. The Committee condemned Mr. Labouchere's conduct in making newspaper comment on the case pending the investigations. When the Committee met again the Chairman read a letter from Mr. Labouchere, saying that the statement with reference to the sale of Chartered Company shares had been made on the authority of a communication by a gentleman of high position, who now declined to substantiate them on the ground that they might be viewed as a breach of confidence. Under these circumstances his (Mr. Labouchere's) clear course was to accept Dr. Harris' denial to withdraw the allegation, and to apologise. On the letter being read, Mr. Wyndham moved that Mr. Labouchere be at once called before the Committee, but on the suggestion of the Chairman the motion was waived for the time being. It is expected that Mr. Labouchere will be called and examined regarding his allegations.

As the result of pressure brought to bear on them by the butchers, the whole of the Glasgow cattle salesmen, with a solitary exception, have now agreed to have no further dealings with co-operators. At a meeting of the directors of the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture on Wednesday, a discussion took place regarding the butchers' boycott. Mr. Peter Fyshe, Newtonlees, said that the farmers would not be dictated to or hampered by any association of butchers or salesmen, and they would just have to combine and say, "Mr Salesman, if you are going to knuckle down and lie beside the butchers, we are going to advertise our cattle for sale at home, as we have done before."

Lord Balfour of Burleigh in presenting to the Established Church Assembly the report of the Committee on Church Interests, said that while there had been no overt attack upon the position of the Church during the past year, there was no real cessation of hostilities, but only a state of preparation on the part of the enemy to renew the attack at a time when they thought it would be most disadvantageous to the Church. He commented upon the fact that their opponents were straining every nerve to effect a union, and he characterised the course the Free Church was taking up as an unparalleled treachery to the fathers of 1843.

At a coroner's inquest in London on Monday concerning the death of an engineer who was killed by the explosion in a train on the Metropolitan Railway at Aldersgate Street Station on April 26, Colonel Majendie, H.M. Chief Inspector of Explosives, said the explosion was not caused by gas or steam. He was convinced that a high explosive had been placed on the floor of the carriage. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria, much satisfaction is expressed there at the reports received from London "relative to the favourable results of the interviews between Mr. Chamberlain and Dr. Leyds, and at the expectation that a good understanding will now be possible between the British and the Transvaal Governments."

The position of affairs in the engineering trade is at present most disquieting. The correspondence between the Federated employers and the executive of the Amalgamated Society on the machine question has ceased, without an agreement having been arrived at. A strike is expected.

Another murder by a lunatic was reported on Wednesday. A gentleman patient, who has been an inmate of Crichton Royal Institution for several years was reclining on a couch on one of the balconies, when another patient came forward and struck him on the head with a cricket bat, fracturing the skull and causing instant death.

According to a telegram from Constantinople, the reply of the Porte to the Collective Note of the Powers is awaited with anxiety, since the conciliatory spirit recently shown by the Sultan is becoming less pronounced, and since a disposition is observed in official quarters to adhere to the Ottoman conditions of peace.

The British mission to Abyssinia, under the leadership of Mr. Rennell Rodd, arrived at Addis Abeba on the 25th ult., and met with a splendid reception at the hands of the Emperor Menelik.

At Copenhagen on Monday, the masters of two British trawlers were fined each £10 5s., and costs, with the confiscation of their fishing gear and catch, for illegally fishing within Danish territorial waters.

Both in Athens and at Larissa it is believed that there will be more fighting before the Turko-Greek business is settled, and preparation are being made.

At a large and influential public meeting in Dublin on Monday, it was unanimously resolved to present an address to Her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

A number of Colonial Premiers are to visit Edinburgh on the 14th of June, and will be suitably entertained by the Corporation.

Mr. Booth Tucker has been convicted in New York of keeping a disorderly house at the Salvation Army headquarters.

Her Majesty and suite arrived at Balmoral on Saturday morning.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.B., late Ben. C.S. ; Mr. J. R. Morgan, late Bom. C.S. ; Sir A. W. Franks, K.C.B. ; Sir J. C. Lawrence ; Lord Monk Bretton ; Major-General R. M. Parsons ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Osbaldeston ; Mr. C. J. Phipps ; Lady Lawson.

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The *chota hursat* has come and gone and a settled brightness is upon us. Miniature duststorms whirl down the mall, and the account with the ticca beestie—so much a mussuck for the ever unslacked garden—swells daily. Venerable garments of tussur silk, reminiscent of the Calcutta dhobie, are almost as noticeable as they are of a hot summer in Piccadilly, and Ally-ud-Deen, who sells prayer carpets and raw turquoises, Hemchand and Friend, dealers in goods of Manchester, Mema Mull, jeweller of Delhi, have the business thoroughfare of Simla from the Post Office to the church pretty well to themselves in the heat of the day. It is curious, by the way, that the European shops cluster at one end or other of the mall, all the central part, especially on the south side of the Ridge, being occupied by the little carved arches, painted dark red or dark green, of the bazar. The north side is mostly taken up with the view. Doubtless, Ally-ud-Deen and Hemchand were there first—they look as if they had been there since time began. They are a quaint feature of Simla, those prominent little shops, especially on Sundays, when business with the Saheb-log is dull and the Parsee by strolling out to tea or to church, gets a glimpse of their interiors, curiously ornate. In one, I know, bangs a vast glass chandelier with many pendants, not for sale, and another is richly ornate with gilt paper. The proprietors, too, on Sundays have a way of appearing in purple velvet or pink silk brocade, which suggests that many a tidy little fortune is put away upon the mall. Everything, certainly, is to be had there except Paris millinery and lawn rollers, and vast economies are doubtless effected in many of the little khud-side houses where there are other matters for domestic consideration beside the absolute freshness of tinned fish or vegetables. Simla, by the way, is a little arbitary as to certain provisions—you take the kind provided or you go without. Moist coffee sugar, for example, the only proper kind to take with, and the only desirable kind for breakfast porridge is simply unattainable. The European grocer has for some reason boycotted it. They offer you instead, one and all, the ordinary uninteresting "No. 1" or "No. 2," product of two or three country factories, and look astonished if you decline to admit the virtues of crystallizations as big as hail-stones, which will nearly always melt by the time your coffee is cold—certainly not before. I have not yet enquired whether there is a special octroi upon damp delightful pale yellow coffee sugar, but if I did, I dare say I should be told, like the man who wanted to make an extra tennis court in his premises, that I had one kind of sugar already and that was enough. I take a neighbourly interest in the man who wanted to make a second tennis court, though I don't know him and have heard his experiences only through the medium of the printed slip containing the proceedings of the Municipality. But it gave me the impression that I would rather ask a favor, even if it happened to be very like a right, from somebody else. The man applied, I gather, for permission to cut down two trees on his own property in order to make a second tennis court. He was refused, and the refusal was based a trifle curiously—at least it looked so in print. The answer in effect was : "You have already got one tennis court in your garden which you let out ; you can't have another." No objection apparently to the cutting down of the two trees,—only to the presumption of desiring a second tennis court to let out; nothwithstanding the fact that tennis courts are so scarce in Simla, that they are eagerly hired, borrowed, almost stolen by people who have no gardens. The half-dozen people who take the court which my neighbour committed the iniquity of letting, pay, I know, Rs. 600 a season for the use of it, and undertake all the expense of keeping it up as well. But it would seem that the letting of tennis courts is not to be encouraged in Simla, even at the expense of improvement to property.

It is a funny little paternal government, this Municipality, and its printed proceedings throw a flood of light on one's fellow townsmen's private business. "Permission granted," for example, "to Mrs. Gones to add a bathroom to Aminta's Lodge." So Mrs. Gones is arranging for another bathroom—does that mean another boarder, or has Mrs. Gones' brother, D. A. S. of Police somewhere in the N.-W. P., got his leave at last, and when may he be expected ? "Report by conservancy officer that the occupant of 'Sylvania' has been fined one rupee for neglecting to whitewash out-houses." Why, that is old General Snortit—look up his visiting card—certainly "General Snortit, R. E., *retired* Sylvania." Can't one imagine the General's rage and fury at being fined one rupee by a ridiculous municipality for any reason, not to speak of a mere bogey of a plague fright which he, the General, has been laughing out of countenance ever since it came up the hill. No, I would not be Mrs. Snortit under the circumstances—he will be sure to blame her someway or other, he always does. And ever since the General retired, as everybody knows, he has been keeping up his reputation as a magnificent disciplinarian in his own family. The Hindu community of Simla, I see, are to have free use of the supper room for a public meeting in connection with the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee—very right and proper, and a clerk in one of the departments has been far sighted enough to buy a plot of land below "The Yarrows" at public auction (2·437 square yards) for Rs. 840. That was a bargain, even if the railway were not coming up in three years to turn all property owners in Simla into millionaires. And so on, and so forth, including the fact, which everybody who has even raced down a Simla hill behind irresponsible local jhampanies will appreciate, that half-a-dozen or so of rickshaws for hire have been deprived of their licenses until put into a condition to satisfy inspection. This, indeed, is a paternal municipality ; nobody under the shadow of its wing is to be allowed to break his bones in a hired vehicle—indeed, I doubt whether such an offence would not be punishable by a fine under any circumstances. There will be great doings here, as you have learned, on the 21st. Bonfires and beacons blazing, fireworks and lanterns flaring, unlimited refreshments in front of the Town Hall for all comers. Let us hope that ample precautions will be taken to safeguard these loyal pyrotechnics, especially in connection with the unlimited refreshments, or Simla will celebrate the Jubilee in a truely self-sacrificing fashion, by burning itself up. The place is like a tinder box just now, and a cigar end judiciously bestowed, to say nothing of Jubilee fireworks, would be enough to set it ablaze.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRA.

The following is the list of passengers sailing to-day, at 5 p.m. :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bardinon, Miss — Lhomme, Capt
Bay, Lieut — Lopes, Sergt F
Chinnappan, Mr — Mason, Mrs, and child
Crochet, Revd Fr J M — Read, Mr and Mrs H S
Cuny, Mrs — Renand, Capt
Daniel, Capt — Ricard, Mr and Mrs
De Poivra, Sergt Jose K — Robert, Mr
de Sa, Sergt Antonio — Sarda, Mrs and infant
Fordyce, Capt A D — Treillard, Lieut
Guillot, Mrs and 2 infants — Wintour, Capt
Jenilion, Mr — Wyszkowica, Prof W
Laumonnier, Mr — 14 Portuguese Soldiers, 1 woman and 1 child
Lecliano, Mrs
Lefaulon, Mr and Mrs

FOR ADEN.

Saldanha, Mr — Zabootny, Dr

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT F. C. OWENS, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the Burma Military Police.

MAJOR H. E. PORTER succeeds to the command of the 24th Madras Infantry, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson vacated on appointment as Colonel on the staff.

GOLD was imported into Calcutta in 1896-97 to the extent of 85·1 per cent. more than in the previous year. The total was 77 lakhs, or an increase of 35½ lakhs. The United Kingdom sent 42 lakhs, China and the Treaty Ports 23, and Australia 11 lakhs. The increase was due to the curtailment of the sale of Council drafts and the dislocation of Bombay trade by the plague. Similarly there was an increase in silver imports, while 30 lakhs were exported to Ceylon and 2½ to Siam. There were no gold exports during the year.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE Mohurrum Festival, the distinguishing feature of which centres in a highly-wrought state of religious excitement and fervour, has passed off peacefully ; and the *tazzias* or *taboots* were dipped into the sea beyond the Carnac Bunder Railway bridge on Saturday afternoon, when the ceremonials in connection with the festival concluded without any disturbance of the public peace. They commenced on Thursday, the 3rd inst., that is on the day following the appearance of the new moon, and ran their course of the customary ten days. The Mohurrum is the chief Mahomedan festival which attracts public notice ; and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. The first six days of the celebration are passed with comparative quietness, during which the paper mausoleums, constructed in honour of Hassan and Hoosein, rise in daily-increasing proportions with the accompaniment of religious ceremonies, the burning of incense, the chanting of "marseesias," or hymns of sorrow, the beating of tom-toms, etc. On the night of the seventh day, the festival assumes a more important aspect, and the "sandal" and the "punjab" processions move about the streets in charge of members of the police force. On the ninth and tenth days the festival is in its full swing. On the night of the ninth day, called "Kattal-ka-rat," *i. e.*, the night of the slaughter, the whirl of excitement, commencing in the early evening, lasts all through the night ; and after a temporary lull, breaks forth again the following forenoon, reaching its climax until the *taboots* are immersed in the sea. On Saturday afternoon, the "taboots" in the different divisions of the city were marshalled out under the directions of the police towards the Poydhonie police station, whence they slowly moved onward to Moombadavie, along Kalbadavie Road, past the Money School, where they diverged into the Carnac Bridge Road, and proceeded on to the Arthur Crawford Markets, and further on over the bridge down to the sea-side. The origin of the festival forms a curious chapter in the history of Islam. Perhaps, in no civilized country in the world is a community more agitated by religious fervour, or puts on with greater earnestness the outward symbols of sorrow, than the Mahomedans do during the Mohurrum. The festival marks the anniversary of the violent deaths of Hassan and Hoosain—of the former by poison in A. D. 669, and of the latter on the plains of Kerbella in Turkish Arabia in A. D. 680. The two brothers were the sons of Ali, son-in-law of the Prophet Mahomed. After the murder of their father through the contrivances of the Khaliff Moawiyah, father of Yezid, they removed with their families from Shawan, the capital or their father's dominions to Medina. The elder brother, Hassan, voluntarily abdicated to avoid embroiling the state any longer in civil wars ; but shortly afterwards he was poisoned by the servitors of Yezid. Tired of King Yezid's tyrannical rule, the people of Shawan some years later invited the younger brother, Hoosein, to return to his capital and assume his lawful right as Imam or leader of the faithful. Hoosein accepted the invitation, but after his arrival at Shawan, according to one account, he was treacherously seized by order of Yezid, and murdered by being hurled down from a precipice at Kerbella. His two sons were murdered for the sake of the rewards offered for their heads. It is their deaths that form the subject of morning during the first ten days of the month of Mohurrum. The Mahomedans are divided into two sects : the Shiahs and the Soonies, whose ancient animosity is in danger of being fanned into fresh fury by the slightest spark during the continuance of the festival. The main difference between the beliefs of the two sects is, that the Shiahs hold that Ali, having been a kinsman of the prophet, was entitled to succeed him as the first Khaliff, and they maintain that the prophet had so ordained, but that the other Khaliffs deprived him of his rights, and left him to succeed as the last of them. The Soonies, on the other hand, uphold the propriety of what actually came to pass after the death of the prophet, and maintain that the orders in which the four Khaliffs succeeded each other was the right one. It is not correct to suppose, as some European writers do, that the Soonies look upon Hassan and Hoosein as usurpers. They only say the two brothers were not Khaliffs, but were only Imams, as, according to the Soonî doctrine, the prophet had said that there should be only four Khaliffs after him ; and that thus the Khalifate, in its true sense, ended with Ali, the last of the four Khaliffs. There is no diffence of opinion among the two sects as to the rights or claims of either Hassan or Hoosein. The Soonies mourn the deaths of the two martyrs quite as much as the Shiahs, the difference in their feelings being that the more enlightened Soonies do not approve of "taboots" and "punjahs" and other outward symbols of grief, which they consider as almost amounting to idolatry. There are many Soonies who visit the "imambarras," *i.e.*, assembly rooms, and attend the meetings held there to hear the recitation of an account of the deaths of Hassan and Hoosein. Hoosein's vicissitudes, his fortitude, and courage are, however, regarded with intense enthusiasm by the Shiahs ; and they are consequently remarkably good haters of those Mussulmans who do not partake of their feelings.

THE BALACHEDI SEASON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ALAS! the season at this bright little watering place is coming to a close—at least I am off in a few days, and if some people remain on until the monsoon bursts I need not say anything about them. Of course you know where this place is, as I am told that editors are omniscient. That is a very long word, and I hope I have spelt it correctly, but if not, perhaps you will look it up in the dictionary. My husband generally corrects my spelling, but as he is in office just now I cannot refer to him. He also thinks, like you, that he knows everything, but I can prove that he is disgracefully ignorant. Just fancy, he thinks that a cheque for Rs. 500 ought to be quite sufficient to cover all the expenses of my box from Paris for the Rajkot season, with hats, dresses, and things. If you will put Rs. 500 into pounds you will see what a ridiculously small sum it is. I would ask my husband to work it out, but he always remarks that it is only a simple rule of three sum, and wants to know what I learnt at school. However, I am quite sure that it is a very small sum, but men are so obstinate. Well, as I meant to have said before, when I was interrupted by the spelling, Balachedi is on the Gulf of Kach, and is only fifteen miles west of Jamnagar, in Kathiavad. Of course you know where Kathiavad is, and are not like the horrid man in Poona last season, where I went to show my new dresses, who when I told him that I came from Rajkot in Kathiawad, actually asked me where Kathiawar was—such shameful ignorance ! Then if you look at your atlas you will see that Balachedi is about 13 miles north of Dhrol. I could very easily make a pun about the name of that place, but my husband says that puns are not allowed in respectable papers like yours. I am not sure whether I ought to believe him, and referred to *Punch*, but he says that is the exception that proves the rule and the climate of India has to be considered. I do not quite know what he means, but no doubt you will ; if not, you are sure to have an encyclopædia in your desk. I hope, to goodness, I have spelt that long word right. Well, I thought I had told you all the news, but I see that I have not mentioned my bathing dress, which is quite the sweetest and is much admired. I do not quite like sea-bathing myself, as the nasty sea-water makes my hair sticky. But then if I did not bathe, I could not wear my dress, and it shows off my figure too, and I have been told—but no, you will think me conceited, which I am not. There have been a good many visitors here this season, and since the Railway has been made from Rajkot to Jamnagar, it is much easier to get here. There is a station, called Abja-Bada,

the ottl, and all the visitors live in tents, which look very pretty spread along the shore. A new bungalow is being built on the West Cliff for the Jam, and is tall and airy. One of the gentlemen told me after the Queen's Birthday dinner that the house is to be called the Potteries, though I think he must have been wrong, because I cannot see any connection between such a name and the Jam—can you? Oh! I quite forgot to tell you about the Queen's Birthday dinner, which was given by Colonel and Mrs. Kennedy, and which we all enjoyed very much. I fortunately had brought a very pretty dress, and the Snowflake Minstrels entertained us after dinner. There were quite as many snowflakes as listeners but notwithstanding, we applauded them immensely—Why should'nt we? I have no doubt but that you would enjoy scrubbing, as you wear a short skirt, and show your ankles, that is if you have neat ones. My husband says that the crab watching in his hole looks like Sir Boreas at the gates of hell—I cannot say that I know the gentleman, but of course I know where hell is, but you can refer to your *vade mecum*, which all editors have, so I am told. You do not know how happy we have been with no mosquitoes, no tennis tournaments, in fact, no torments of any sort. Every evening we all go and play golf on the links. There is a ladies' course, which is shorter than the gentlemen's, but the greens are the same, so we are never far apart. I like going round with a gentleman, as he can tell you what club to use and can keep your score, but he always makes it much more than I do when I count myself. Then he can get the ball out of the aloes, and mine is always going in. I do not think it fair having so many aloes about the links, and think it would be much better if they were all removed, don't you? I have heard an aloe called a Spanish bayonet, and certainly these do prick one about the stockings. I seldom make verses, as my husband always says "meet her is incorrect," and I tell him that, as a married man, of course it is for him, but I hope these are all right:

A lady of Balachetee
Remarked as she drove from the tee;
There was not a bunker that ever could funk her,
Excepting an a-l-o-e.

If it requires correction you can look up your "Inquire within upon everything"—I have never written to the papers before, and I am not sure that my husband will like it, so I will sign myself

Yours very affectionately,
BELLA CHERRY.

DESPATCH OF PILGRIMS UP-COUNTRY.

SCENES AT THE PIER AND RAILWAY STATION.

The disembarkation of the pilgrims from the steam-ships Pekin and Naseri, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday, with over thirteen hundred pilgrims from Jeddah, was continued during the whole of Friday. The police were greatly handicaped owing to the Mohurrum festival, and especially that day being *Katal-ki-Rat*, the whole of the Bombay police force was engaged in preserving order and peace and consequently Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, asked and obtained from Brigadier-General Gatacre forty military sepoys to help the police in escorting the pilgrims from the Ballard Pier to the differens Railway stations. As on the previous day, the arrangements for landing and despatching those men from the Ballard Pier was supervised by Superintendent Crummy under the instruction from the Police Commissioner, who, with his Deputy Mr. Gell, was present at the pier at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. At 7 o'clock in the morning, Superintendent Ingram, of the Dock Police, and Inspector Holdway proceeded in the police steam-launch and boarded the pilgrim vessel. The work of disembarking the men commenced, but owing to the heavy baggage which many of them had brought with them, and the arduous task of separating them in different groups according to their destinations, it was not before half-past 11 o'clock that a batch of Surat pilgrims, numbering forty-five, was landed at the Ballard Pier. These pilgrims being of a well-to-do class, had very heavy baggage, which occupied fully half of the area of the shed and greatly hampered the despatching operation. By 1 p.m., forty labour carts were loaded with the baggage, which amongst other things included a dozen sheep from Mecca. The pilgrims got in ten victorias, which they had hired for themselves, and drove to the Colaba Station together with their baggage carts, the whole being escorted by a few policemen under a jamedar.

About 2 o'clock ninety-eight Kathiswari pilgrims, consisting of men, women, and children, were landed with their baggage and sent to the Colaba station. By this time the work at the Ballard Pier became so heavy, that the Commissioner sent Superintendent Brewin and Inspectors Gannon and Hamilton to assist Superintendent Crummy at the Bunder. Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner, requested the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to make up a special train to start from the Colaba station at midnight for the conveyance of these as well as other upper Indian pilgrims to Lahore. Mr. Gell remained at the Bunder till the disembarking operation was over at 6-30 p.m. 274 pilgrims from Bokhara, Yarkund, and Central Asia were landed in three batches from 2-30 p.m. to 5 p.m., and were despatched to the Colaba station under military and police escort. On arriving at the Colaba station the devotees were accommodated on the footpath on the west side of the station facing the sea.

After the ordinary trains had left, they were taken on to the west platform. Food was brought in carts from two shops in Bhendy Bazaar, and they were all served with their evening meal at the station. After the special was got up, Mr. Stanley, the station-master, thought it desirable to place the baggage belonging to the pilgrims into waggons, which were attached to the train. The Railway police, as well as Mr. Stanley, did all they could to induce these men to place their baggage in the luggage wagons, but they refused to do so, and persisted in taking the baggage with them, not caring about the inconveniences it would cause them. As soon as the break was opened, some twenty Bokhara pilgrims got into it, and when asked to come out, they said that they were quite comfortable there, and refused to leave it. With great difficulty with the help of an interpreter they were given to understand that the carriage was intended for their luggage only, and they then came out. The arrangements for obtaining tickets and properly entraining these men were carried out by Superintendent Crummy, who was assisted in his arduous duty by Constables Page and Patterson. As the special was about to start, Constable Page found one of the Bokhara pilgrims sitting under one of the carriages, and dragged him up just in time to save him from being killed.

The special left in charge of the Railway police, and is expected to reach Lahore to-morrow. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore will take charge of the pilgrims under orders from the Government of India, and despatch them to their respective destinations. Some sixty pilgrims of the north-east and south-east were taken by Superintendents Brewin to the Victoria Terminus, and sent to their destinations in reserved carriages. The steam-ship Pekin, with the Calcutta pilgrims, will leave to-morrow. On account of the heavy swell, the Kurrachee boat could not go alongside the Pekin to convey the pilgrims ashore, and consequently Mr. Crummy, under orders of the Commissioner, had to engage a steam barge, belonging to the Cooper Landing Co. Seventy pilgrims were despatched last night by the 11 o'clock train from the Victoria Terminus for their destination. Ten pilgrims were sent from Colaba station by the Ahmedabad mail. Only one pilgrim, a resident of Mauritius, is now left behind to be despatched by a steamer. The despatch of these pilgrims has cost the Government of India from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 9,000.

In view of the appeal just made by the University of Cambridge, the official figures recently issued of the State grants to the Russian Universities are specially interesting:—To the St. Petersburg University, 410,680 roubles; Moscow, 945,184 roubles; Charkow, 410,823 roubles; Kasan, 398,720 roubles; St. Vladimir, 379,132 roubles; the Novorossisky Universities, 253,595 roubles. In addition to which 271,723 roubles were paid to the Universities of Jurgew, 262,633 roubles to Warsaw University and 134,089 roubles to that at Tomsk. Six roubles may be taken as equal to £1.

THE EXPIRING EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results:—

Ward.		Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	9
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvi	0	0	
	Chukla	0	0	
	Umarkhadi	0	0	16
	Dongri	0	2	
C	Market	0	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswadi	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	17
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Khumbarwada	3	1	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chaupati	0	0	9
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalakshmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	0	
	Tadwadi	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamathipura	0	0	23
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	
	Sewri	0	0	5
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worli	0	0	4
	Water Division	0	0	
	Non-Resdt. & Unknown	0	0	7
	Hospital.			
	Parel Hospital	0	1	1
	Total	7	4	91
	Total to date	12,544	10,641	

From the returns of the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, it now appears that the plague is practically dying out of the city. Only one new attack from the plague was recorded during the period, while the total number of deaths from the same cause was four. The total mortality from all causes was 68.

PLAGUE AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

The following are the returns of the bubonic plague at Cutch Mandvie for the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock, on Friday morning:—

No. of patients under treatment	135
Mortality from plague in the city	1
Mortality from plague in hospitals	8
Total mortality from all causes	68

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

Camps.	Admissions.	Discharged.	Remaining.
Waribunder	0	26	91
Mallet Bunder	59	2	134
Total	59	27	181

One suspicious case was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital from the Mallet Bunder Quarantine Camp.

INSPECTION BY THE JUSTICES.

Though the plague in the city is dying out, the Justices of the Peace are indefatigable in their exertions in visiting houses and discovering new cases. From the report forwarded by them to the Plague Committee, yesterday, of the house-to-house inspection, it appears that one suspicious case was discovered at Upper Colaba. The patient was a Mahar, residing there in one of the chawls, and was removed to the Arthur Road Hospital for treatment. Two dead bodies were discovered, one at Kaliyan Street and the other at Agrimari, Dhobe Talao. From the examination it was ascertained that both the men had died from the bubonic plague. The justices at Mazagaon were equally successful in their search. They found concealed the dead body of a Hindu in a house at Mazagaon Road, and from inquiries it was found that the man had died from plague. The deceased had come down to Bombay from Poona some eight days ago, with his wife and child, and had put up in a room of the house from whence the dead body was found. The deceased apparently appears to have contracted the disease at Poona, and had some-how made his way to Bombay undetected. As a precautionary measure, the wife and the child were removed to the hospital, where the former succumbed.

CHOLERA.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there was one case of cholera, and one death in the city.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday, the persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and road, were as follows:—Arrivals by sea, 513, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,032, making a total of 3,545, persons. Departures by sea 374, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,779, making a total of 3,153 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 392 persons.

SIND.

KARACHI, June 9.

In May the departures from Karachi fell to 4,501 and the arrivals rose to 10,233, giving an increase in the population of 5,732.

The re-occupied villages in the trans-Lyari continue free from plague. The daily inspection of bungalows and compounds continues, and the conservancy in the city is strictly supervised.

Yesterday there were 1 fresh plague case and 1 death.

June 10.

There were one fresh plague case and one death yesterday.

The question of the introduction of a regulation enjoining the compulsory use of sound signals by inland steam vessels when in sight of each other is understood to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

It is now practically settled that the proposed railway line from Mymensingh to Jamalpur will be extended to Jagarnathganj, the earth work probably being finished next year.

The steamer Vadala, which has reached Calcutta, brought fourteen thousand bags of Siamese rice from Singapore. The steamer Crescent, from Port Natal, brought a consignment of Kaffir corn.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 6 a.m., 11th June, to 6 a.m., 12th June, there were seven under treatment.

HOW LONG WILL THE PLAGUE LAST?

The steady decline in the plague both in Bombay and Sind continues from day to day, and so far there is no sign of recrudescence. From the experience gained in Hongkong, the opinion is held that the disease runs its course in two years, though dropping cases may occur in the third. Thus it is argued that next cold weather we may have a fresh outbreak, though less severe in form than that of the past winter. But against this may be put the fact, which seems pretty clearly established, that bubonic fever was killing off people in Bombay months before it was diagnosed as true plague. In that case we are really now in the second year of the disease, and if it does not show renewed virulence within the next two or three months, we may hope for the best in the matter of its entire disappearance. Meanwhile the utmost vigilance must be observed in centres of infection such as Bombay, Karachi, Poona and Cutch Mandvie, with a view to preventing the plague making headway again. It has been demonstrated that sanitary measures coupled with the segregation of persons infected are effective in stopping the spread of the disease, and it is much too early in the day yet to remove the restrictions which have had to be imposed upon the population of the towns and districts affected. These may be gradually relaxed if the improvement in the public health continues, but precautions such as the inspection at railway junctions should remain in force until it is proved that the epidemic is really over. The creation of new centres of infection inland might have disastrous results, and India has suffered enough already not only in loss of life but in material prosperity owing to the interference with her foreign trade. It is better that the personal convenience of the few should be sacrificed than that the interests of millions should be imperilled. Foreign Governments still view with grave suspicion the reports of plague cases in the Western Presidency, and the boycotting of Indian produce, which is slowly being relaxed, might be renewed if the plague began to spread again owing to the too sudden stoppage of the sanitary machinery which is now working so satisfactorily.—*Pioneer.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

News has been received of the assassination of the Shaikh of Muhammaral in Southern Persia. He was an obstructive person, who did his utmost to prevent the opening of the Karun river to English trade.

It is estimated that there are now about 350,000 persons receiving relief in the famine areas of the Native States. The distress is most acute in the northern part of the Bundelkhand Agency.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned a further allotment of four lakhs of rupees for expenses in connection with famine relief in the Durbhanga district.

The proposed loan to the Cooch Behar State of two lakhs and a-half for the extension of railways to Sanbiabaree is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Sanction has been accorded to approximate estimates aggregating Rs. 95,500 for the construction of an entirely new station hospital for the British troops stationed at Barrackpore, including a ward for two officers and a hospital for soldiers' families.

It is not yet known when work upon the Kalka-Simla railway will begin, as the Engineer-in-Chief has yet to be appointed. It is, however, certain that the Kalka-Solon section will be actively proceeded with next cold weather, as the alignment has been settled. The tunnels on that section can of course be begun during the rains, once labour is available.

The four extra pensions of £100 each per annum available for the year 1897-98 for officers of the Indian Medical Service have been awarded to Surgeon-Colonel G. G. Ross and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. King, Bengal Establishment; and to Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels H. J. Haslett and G. A. Macconachie of the Madras and Bombay Establishments, respectively, with effect from the dates of their retirement from the service.

Mr. Higham, now on special famine duty, has visited Bombay and the Central Provinces and will pursue his mission in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, thence passing into Bengal and onwards to Madras. The rains should have set in thoroughly before he has finished his work and obtained the materials for his report to the Government of India.

An enquiry was held on Tuesday at Howrah into the circumstances attending the death of Sergeant Young, a military deserter from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry at present stationed at Ferozepore. The deceased had been missing from his regiment since May last, and on Tuesday last was seen crossing Howrah railway yard. In attempting to pick up his hat which had blown off he was run over and killed on the spot by a pilot engine.

The subject of the annual essay for the United Service Institution of India, the Gold Medal for which has been awarded to Captain G. F. S. Napier, 52nd Light Infantry, was "The best means of recruiting the Indian Army, on the assumption that the present sources of supply have been strained to their utmost limit." Captain Napier adopts the view that the existing recruiting grounds would be ample for all requirements of the Indian Army, if they were not also drained to supply soldiers for such colonial forces as those of Africa, Hongkong, Mauritius, &c. The needs of these places, he considers, can and should be provided for from sources outside India.

The current numbers of the *Journals* of the Asiatic Society of Bengal contain some interesting matter. In the Natural History Department the article on the Reptilia collected by Dr. F. P. Maynard, Captain A. H. McMahon, and the members of the Afghan-Baluch Boundary Commission, of last year, which is contributed by Dr. Alcock and Mr. Finn, is written in a style free from technicalities and thus acceptable to the lay reader. Students of Natural History will find there a list of thirty-one different species of reptiles collected in the course of the Commission's marches, together with some well drawn plates. The value of the paper is considerably enhanced by the map showing the route traversed by the Boundary Commission. In the Philological section, the efforts of Dr. G. A. Grierson, of the Indian Civil Service, in the direction of surveying the languages of this country are partly embodied in a series of articles on the Kashmiri dialect. The article gives a list of Kashmiri verbs with their conjugational froms. Dr. Grierson, an expert in Oriental languages, has taken great pains to systematise the list so as to render his work not only interesting, but also highly useful for purposes of reference. Last, though not the least important, article is Mr. William Irvine's paper on "Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah—a Hindi poem by Tilok Das."

The full complement of Maxim guns for defence work in India and on the frontier has now been obtained. A number of 303 Maxims for the British infantry are also coming out.

The scare in Afghanistan regarding the cordon of Russian troops along the northern frontier, nominally established for intercepting plague stricken travellers, appears to have subsided. Afghanistan has had an absolutely clean bill of health so far.

As is well known, Government gives rewards for the killing of wild animals. It is not, however, a matter of common knowledge that hot wind and thunderstorms are similarly dealt with. Last year special awards were given to the observers who brought storms to book. Among those who were thus rewarded for successfully bagging "storms or other special observations," the look-out man in Shortt's Island received Rs. 60, while he of False Point only earned one rupee. The total sum distributed among these searchers of the sky in 1896-97 was Rs. 163,—about equal to the bill for a couple of tigers, a leopard and a handful of snakes.

The syndicate which has obtained a concession for the Kalka-Simla Railway will shortly place the project on the London market with the view to raising the necessary capital. It is not expected that any great difficulty will be experienced in obtaining the amount required, which is about £600,000.

Dunmow is to be bereaved of its favourite and renowned flitch of bacon. Some time ago the ancient and amusing ceremonies attending its bestowal on married couples able to swear that not a single cross word had passed between them during their wedded career fell into desuetude, but about half a dozen years back they were revived, with additional splendour, although a good deal of the Cheap Jack element was thrown in. The contests were, however, always an agreeable feature of the August Bank holiday festivities. The organiser recently died, and the Committee of Management have decided not to give any flitch this year.

Dr. William Rolfe has written a book on "Shakespeare the Boy" which Messrs. Chatto and Windus will bring out very shortly. There may not be much in it about young Shakespeare himself. But the learned and indefatigable author has ransacked all sorts of authorities for light on the kind of school, home, and out-of-door life which youngsters led in the undfidged swan's time. He describes the games and sports which Shakespeare must have shared with the Stratford boys (getting them into six feet of hot water now and then), the manners and the customs of the time, and the folk stories current among old and young. Dr. Rolfe's book will contain over forty illustrations.

As the amount of revenue that has to be collected in certain taluqs, for instance, in the taluqs in Godavery, Kistna and Tanjore, is so large that it must be very difficult for the Tahsildars concerned to effectively supervise its collection; the Board of Revenue has been requested by Government to submit in consultation with Collectors, proposals for splitting up some of the taluqs, creating additional ones if necessary, so that no taluq charge may be heavier than can be efficiently managed by a single officer of the Tahsildar's grade.

THE COMING MONSOON.

The conditions in Bombay yesterday were of a monsoon character, the heavy storm which come on in the early morning coming from the direction which the monsoon rains usually take.

The Simla Meteorological Department telegram of Saturday says:—Very large pressure changes have occurred during the past twenty-four hours. Pressure has given way rapidly in the Konkan, Deccan, North Bombay, and Rajputana, and is unchanged in the submontane districts of the North-West Provinces. The gradients for the westerly winds in Western India have decreased very considerably, and are slightly below normal to-day. Unusually strong westerly winds have prevailed during the past twenty-four hours in North Bombay, Berar, the Central Provinces, Deccan, and Rajputana, and very strong easterly winds in the Gangetic Plain. The conditions are apparently unchanged at Colombo, but a strong indraught has given more general rain than yesterday. Malabar and the Konkan has had light to moderate rain. Burma, Assam, Bengal, and Chotah Nagpur have received light to heavy rain. Toungboo and Sibsagar report three inches, Tavoy two, and Hazaribaugh, Chyebassa, and Jalpaiguri each one. Skies have been partially clouded in North-West India. Temperature has fallen more or less rapidly over the whole of India, except Sind and the Punjab, where the heat is excessive. Yesterday, Jacobabad, Mooltan, Montgomery, and Khanbah reported maximum temperatures exceeding 120 degrees, the highest being at Jacobabad, viz., 123·6. Weather continues unsettled generally, and conditions for the monsoon are slightly more favourable than yesterday.

RAIN ON THE GHAUTS.

On Friday morning, at 4 a.m., a heavy storm of rain, thunder, and lightning coming from the north-east passed over Lanowli, and extended north and south. The rain was continuous until 10 a.m. The thunder and high wind ceased somewhat earlier. During the day the sky was overcast, and rain fell at intervals. On Saturday also showers were experienced.

THE WHATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Chupra, Captain W. H. Hill, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, encountered strong monsoon, wind and sea in the Bay of Bengal from Colombo to north of Cochin very high sea and terrific squalls with strong norn-west wind from Tellicherry to 50 south of Bombay, then very high confused sea and hard squalls from north-west and west north-west. The Messagerie Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra, Captain Le Compellier, which arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced from Cochin heavy rain and unsettled wind west to north-west.

The Florio-Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Genoa, via Aden, encountered two days after leaving the latter port heavy storm, thunder, and rain, big sea, and strong wind from south, west and south-east. Barometer reading was 29·6 7 on the 10th instant.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	2 80	3 08	4 02	2 50
Saturday, June 12th	0 03	0 02	0 01	1 36
Sunday, June 13th	1 30	1 40	1 11	0 03
Total	4 20	4 50	5 17	4 09
Total fall to June 13th, 1896	6 92	7 47	6 88	
Total fall to June 13th, 1895	1 16	0 65	0 67	0 84

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	2	77
Friday, June 11	1	0
Total	3	77

THE FAMINE.

A further remittance of Rs. 6,59,036 has been received this week from the Mansion House Relief Fund, making in all Rs. 78,86,999 contributed from this source, and an additional amount, *viz.*, Rs. 11,200, has come to hand from Edinburgh, thus increasing the total contribution of the Scotch capital to Rs. 2,76,969. Glasgow has forwarded altogether Rs. 7,80,000, and the County of Lancaster, including Liverpool, has subscribed the sum of Rs. 24,23,519. Taking into account a few miscellaneous subscriptions received from Home, we have the magnificent total of Rs. 1,13,65,624 as the amount contributed by Great Britain towards the relief of the famine-stricken people in India.

A remittance has also been received from Pretoria of Rs. 3,569, being the equivalent of £218, collected by Chief Justice Tayob for the benefit of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

BOMBAY OFFICIAL REPORT.

During the week ending the 5th instant rain fell in all the affected districts except Kolaba. In parts of Satara, Dharwar and Belgaum the fall was beneficial. Agricultural operations have been begun in some places. The prices of food-grains have risen in Sholapur, Poona and Khandesh, and are almost stationary in the rest of the affected districts.

The progress statement of relief measures shows the average daily number of relief workers to be 251,718 as compared with 251,464 in the preceding week. The number of dependants has fallen from 63,047 to 64,282. The inclusion in the famine programme of the work of clearing the Mhasvad Tank Canal in the Sholapur District has been sanctioned, and the work has been commenced as a relief work. An estimate of Rs. 25,806 for improvement to the Shahada Channel in the Khandesh District which is in progress as a relief work, one of Rs. 1,374 for surveying the Newri Tank in the Satara District and one of Rs. 53,139 for the relief work of improving the road from Teigi to Kothar in the Bijapur District have been sanctioned. Allotments of Rs. 27,50 and Rs. 2331 respectively, have been made for tools and plant required for relief works in the Nasik and Belgaum districts. The officers of the Sanitary Department have continued their inspection tours in the affected districts. General improvement in the health of the children fed in kitchens is reported from all the districts. Such of the children not sent to kitchens by their parents as are found to be growing thin and others in reduced condition are separately registered and inspected daily and receive special treatment under Section 132 of the Famine Code. Ten more villages in the west of the Akola Taluka in the Ahmednagar District were inspected by the District Medical Officer, and steps were taken to place on the dole register such people whom were found to be in poor condition. The general health of the people on relief works, including weavers and nursing mothers, and of those in villages is reported to be good except in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, where cholera is still prevalent. All practicable measures are being taken to arrest the progress of the disease. A few cases of small-pox are reported from six camps, and vaccination in progress.

The daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses has risen from 33,323 in the preceding week to 36,770 in the week under report. Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of a poor-house at Nasik, and an allotment of Rs. 30,000 has been made to the Poona District for expenditure on gratuitous relief, including doles to village servants. Additional remuneration has been granted to certain Patils and Kulkarnis of the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar District whose emoluments and private means are not sufficient for their support.

The following further assignments for takavi advances have been sanctioned:—Nasik Rs. 30,000 (for land improvement), Satara Rs. 17,500, Kolaba Rs. 25,000, Ratnagiri Rs. 10,000 for purchase of seed and cattle.

The statements show the movements of food-grains and pulses in the affected districts during the week ending 8th instant, and the progress of operations for the supply of grass to those districts during the week ending 22nd ultimo.

THE PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 10th instant your correspondent under title "Lex" evidently envies a High Court Pleader simply because he attains that position being generally a mere Matriculate. It need scarcely be doubted that this correspondent of yours is either LL.B. or is on his way of gaining a degree for LL.B. The curiosity of his remarks lies in the fact that he goes the length of depreciating a H. C. Pleader's efficacy, without considering that his competitor (whose course of law studies is by no means the less than that of a LL.B.) has to gain a higher p. c. of marks, viz., 60 p. c. than a LL.B. has to procure (50 p. c.). Now, whether a "mechanical lawyer" (as he bluntly designates him) can pass through this stiff test with less efficacy than that of a LL.B. is a question to be left to the intelligent public to be determined. Lastly, he ventures to suggest the abolition of the High Court Pleaders' examination in consideration of the existence of many an LL.B. I need only point out here the inconsistency of the idea of the H. C. Pleaders' examination being abolished which is directly under the patronage of the Government, simply to recognise a monopoly for LL.B's, which your correspondent wishes to be created in their favour.—Your, &c.,

June 12. SENSE.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE.

An elaborate programme for station illuminations at Simla on the 21st June is now drawn up. The Town Hall will be picked out with 1,000 red, white and blue lamps, and there will be a huge display of fireworks in the bazaar. The United Service Club, the Grand Hotel and other big buildings with the jakko slope will be lit with Bengal lights and lanterns. A tattoo march, with bands, will form a prominent item in the festivities. Bonfires will be lighted on Shali, prospect Hill, Tara Devi, Chail, and the hill above Solon, Dagshai and Kasauli, and it is proposed to form a connection with Mussoorie in the east *via* the Chor, and Dalhousie, in the north west *via* the line of peaks passing through Erki, Belaspur and Kangra. Subscriptions are now being received by a Jubilee Committee for the maintenance of a Female Cottage Hospital and homes and for the illumination.

THE JEWISH THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

For the day of General Thanksgiving, in commemoration of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign, a Hebrew prayer has been prepared by the Rev. Dr. H. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the British Empire, to be read in all the synagogues of the British Empire. A copy of the service of Prayer and Thanksgiving was sent to her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, and on its being accepted, Sir Arthur Bigge was commanded to communicate to the Chief Rabbi the thanks of the Queen for the copy of the service "prepared for use in all the synagogues of the British Empire on the approaching Thanksgiving Day." A copy has been sent here to Mr. David Solomon, Trustee and Treasurer of the Jewish New Synagogue, with a request to render the service in the Synagogues "worthy of this memorable Thanksgiving Day." All the minor congregations and synagogues in Bombay and outside, which have not been supplied with a copy of the service, will be supplied with copies by Mr. Solomon, who has caused fresh copies to be printed at the expense of the synagogue he has the honour to be the trustee and treasurer of. The following is the text of the English translation:—

Psalm 21, verses 1-7, Afternoon Service. Psalm 61, Sermon

Special prayer to be read, when the Ark is to be opened, runs as follows:—Almighty God and everlasting King! By the Sovereign's rule, and by Thy Hand the Sceptre of Sway is given unto them. Thou establishest their throne, so that they are exalted. Unto Thee, O God, we give thanks; unto Thee do we give thanks for the wondrous kindness which Thou hast shown to Victoria, our beloved Queen.

For sixty years Thine arm has strengthened her to bear the burthen of sovereignty. Many peoples from sea to sea, even unto the uttermost corners of the world, hast Thou set beneath her sceptre, the sceptre of righteousness, of might and majesty. Unto them as she is even as a mother that loveth her children. The fear of goodness is on her tongue, her eyes are upon those who are bruised in spirit and broken in heart, and in all the afflictions of her people she is afflicted. We think this day, O Lord, in the midst of Thy Temple, of the loving kindness which Thou hast continued to her and unto us from the time that the crown royal was set upon her head. Thou hast increased the nation. Thou hast shielded the realm with peace, and it became fair in its greatness. Goodly and righteous statutes hath the Queen decreed, by the advice of her counsellors and the chosen of the land, whereby the foundations have been strengthened on which the welfare of its indwellers is set.

And now we pour out our hearts before Thee and spread our hands towards Heaven. We beseech Thee, bless our Queen Bess as Thou hast been with her heretofore from the days of her youth, so be Thou still her Guide and Stay, keep her in health and strength. In the time of old ago forsake her not. Send Thy Light and Thy Truth to lead her. Satisfy her with happiness, honour, and length of days.

Source of all blessings! Bless the Heir-Apparent and his beloved Consort, who seek the welfare of their people with a perfect heart and a willing mind. Pour out the riches of Thy goodness upon their offspring and upon all the members of the Royal House.

Withdraw not, beseech Thee, Thy grace from our country; shield the inhabitants thereof. Remove from them sickness, the sword, famine, and sorrow. May they ever abide together in quietness and confidence. Speed the days when the abundance of peace will flourish upon the face of the earth, when the world will be filled with the spirit of brotherly love. Be merciful unto us, O God, and bless us. Cause Thy face to shine upon us, so that Thy way may be known upon earth, Thy saving health among all nations. Amen, Amen.

Prayer for the Queen and the Royal family: He who giveth salvation unto kings and dominion unto princes, Whose Kingdom is an everlassing Kingdom, Who delivered His servant David from the hurtful sword, who maketh a way in the sea and a path in the mighty waters—may He bless, guard, protect, help, exalt, magnify, and highly aggrandize our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

May the Supreme King of Kings in His mercy preserve the Queen in life, guard her and deliver her from all trouble, sorrow, and hurt; may He make her enemies fall before her; and in whatsoever she undertaketh may she prosper. May the Supreme King of Kinks in His mercy put a spirit of wisdom and understanding into her heart and into the hearts of all her counsellors, that they may uphold the peace of the realm, advance the welfare of the nation, and deal kindly and truly with all Israel. In her days and in ours may Judah be saved, and Ismael dwell securely and may the Redeemer come unto Zion. O that this may be His will, and let us say, Amen. (The Ark is closed.)

Psalm LXXII; Concluding Prayer (Alenu); The National Anthem.

EXCHANGE NO ROBBERY.

A correspondent writes:—Among the many startling incidents that have been engaging the attention of the Lahore community during the last fortnight, the following is one that has a unique interest. Very early one morning the syce of a popular Professor of the Mayo Hospital unceremoniously rushed into his master's presence, and announced that his horse had been transformed into a buffalo. He was followed by others of the wonder-stricken servants who bore out the syce's statement. The master of the house, more in indignation than out of curiosity, in sleeping suit and slippers, hurried out to refute the absurdity. Arrived at the stable, sure enough the horse was non est, but in its place stood a buffalo with startled aspect and defiant mein. From the serious mood of the servitors it was obvious to the Professor that it was no practical joke being perpetrated upon him, and yet, notwithstanding all his interrogation, he could get no satisfactory explanation of this extraordinary phenomenon. The Professor went about his occupations marvelling. The fresh hoof-prints of the horse going away from the stable, however, left doubts in his mind as to any theory of a miraculous manifestation. But two days later the police were able to throw a new light on what appeared to be sefior the problem. The story was a most commenplace one. Three men came to the ford at the Ravee, when a stranger—the early bird—who was engaged in religious ablutions, accosted them, and expressed surprise that three villagers should be in possession of such a well-groomed and valuable horse. The trio, evidently being novices in the gentle art of horse-stealing, having no satisfactory explanation ready to hand to offer, forthwith decamped, leaving the animal with their own saddle behind. The stranger took the horse to the police station, whence it was eventually restored to its owner, while the police took over the buffalo and the saddle. The mysterious aspect surrounding the incident was thus exploded. It is conjectured that the thieves had first of all planned the robbery of the buffalo, but on passing the doctor's premises it had occurred to them that they might substitute their booty for something more valuable, especially as they appeared to be encumbered with a saddle, and to this end they tied the buffalo in the stable and carried off the horse. During the same week another gang of thieves were more successful, for they carried off the Roman Catholic chaplain's pony, which has not yet been traced, though the police are making inquiries.

THE KELVA-MAHIM RIOT CASE.

SOME OF THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. Alcock, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Thana, has delivered judgment in the case of Badhia Shravan and others, who were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by Mr. Hudson, I.C.S., First-class Magistrate, for rioting and voluntarily causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty at Kelva-Mahim, in November last. Mr. Rambhao Acharya appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Furdonji Pestonji Taleyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Balerishna, pleader, represented the accused. His Honour, in an elaborate judgment, acquitted seven of the accused, and reduced Budhia's and two others' sentences from four to two years. The others were sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

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THE LESTER CASE.

It was only to be expected that the occasion of the approaching Jubilee should be seized by the crowd of sentimental humanitarians as a ground for mooting a remission of punishment in the Lester case. The correspondence on the subject, so far as it has yet fallen under our notice, indicates that the amiable writers who have rushed into print are as ignorant of law as they are full of the milk of human kindness, as viciously inaccurate as they are virtuously sentimental. The facts which went to the jury in the Lester case were so simple that it is all the more difficult to understand how and why the public clings to the delusion that there were many extenuating circumstances, and that the jury were justified in the verdict they returned. No one who has an elementary knowledge of the English law and the conduct of trials in England can doubt that had the offence been committed in England Mrs. Lester would assuredly have been found guilty of murder. And it is equally certain that had the trial taken place before some other judges the jury would at least have been deprived of the only palliative and excuse for a verdict which every man of sense and every lawyer was bound to condemn. It was left to the jury to decide whether the provocation, was grave and sudden enough to reduce the offence for murder to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. But it was not pointed out to the jury, as it should have been, that beyond the statement of counsel there was absolutely nothing to prove any provocation grave, sudden or otherwise; nor were the jury peremptorily told that they were bound to find a true verdict *on the evidence*, not importing into their judgments extraneous matters of the truth of which there was

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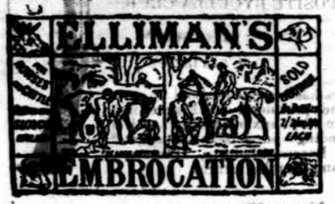

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair,' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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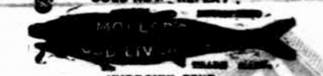

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NOTICE.

COMMISSION STABLE OPPOSITE BYCULLA CLUB.

Horses! Carriages!

Horses! Carriages!

A LARGE number of Horses has remained unsold up to now, in consequence of the prevalence of Plague in Bombay. As it has now almost ceased, and as the dealers are very anxious to go to their native country, a good opportunity offers itself to intending purchasers. Amongst the Horses are Walers, Arabs, Persians, Hiratee, Egyptian, Bocere, Chargers, Hunters, Polo-pony, and Remounts. Walers trained to saddle Single and Double Harness.

Carriage of all sorts for Sale and Hire.

Arms and Ammunitions of all sorts. To be had at Chukla Street, No. 101.

For further particulars apply to

OOMER JUMALL VUYANI,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

GUARD AGAINST CONTAGION BY USING CHLOROL-MARYE.

THIS preparation is a concentrated solution to be used in making any quantity of disinfectant. It is composed by a patented process, tested in the laboratories of the Paris School of Medicine, rendering CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE ("THE ONLY SUBSTANCE THAT DESTROYS ALL KINDS OF MICROBES WITH THEIR GERMS," PASTEUR) easy to handle, stable and more energetic, and allowing it to be used under *unique* conditions of *cheapness*, accurate measurement, economy of transport and storage.

CHLOROL-MARYE, or BLUE CHLOROL, *is therefore the most certain, practical and by far the cheapest antiseptic-disinfectant.*

Adopted by the Department of Public Hygiene, the Ministers of the Colonies and the Health Boards of Havre, Rouen, Nice, &c., &c. The Bank of France and many other Public Institutions.

Sold by all Chemists in Bombay.

Price for House Disinfection, Rs. 2-8 per bottle; for Toilet Use, Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 2 Perfumed.

The daily use of antiseptics is indispensable for destroying the injurious germs which occasion contagious and infectious diseases.

THE WORLD'S RENOWNED
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
MANUFACTURED BY US
At our Large Factory at Cairo (Egypt).

BRANCHES AND GRAND DEPOTS:

4, DALHOUSIE-SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
20, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.
75, MERCHANT STREET, RANGOON.

Agents in all Principal Places in the World.

OUR WELL-KNOWN BRANDS.

Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-12 per 100. Rs. 3-6 per 100. Rs. 2-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of the brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us and the marks thereon. They are the only genuine and high-class Egyption Cigarettes made of pure and finest imported tobacco of good flavour. They are of excellent quality throughout.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

THE ONLY AWARD JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS AT CHICAGO, 1893.

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Numbers for use by Bankers

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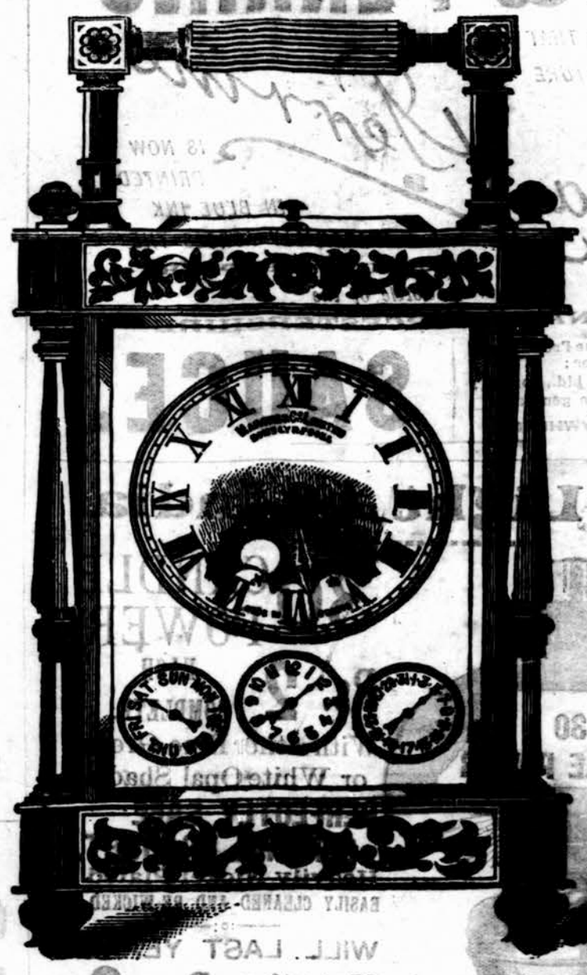

The above illustrates a Carriage Clock full size, it is beautifully enamelled in the finest Parisian enamelling, is a quarter Repeater, Calendar showing day and date of month, with phases of the moon, and also is an Alarum. Complete in strong portable leather case, Rs. 385.

SO CALLED because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adopted to the requirements of travellers by land or sea. They all go for 8 days, or, in other words, require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement; they are protected by strong leather outer cases, fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.

The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round, with polished bevelled edges, and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.

We have now on hand a very fine collection of the above. Special attention has been devoted to the mechanism of these excellent time-keepers, rendering them useful for a life-time.

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REPEATERS, striking hours when interrogated, Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 275, and Rs. 490.

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REPEATER with ALARUM, Rs. 420.

CLOCK with REPEATER, CENTRE SECONDS and ALARUM, Rs. 200

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS,
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STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS.

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PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY LOW.

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Apply with gentle friction to the painful part night and morning, for three times a day.

Price, As. 12.

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Dr. S. B. SHROFF,
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Dr. S. B. SHROFF'S ELECTRODYNE.

PERRINS' CELEBRATED
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

These Widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful glass and measures only 4 3-16 inches by 2¾ inches.

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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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URES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE CRAMP, COLIC NEURALGIA, DENGUE FEVER.

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"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

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